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PARTY LINES SPLIT IN NORTH DAKOTA'S TANGLED PRIMARY

Interest Centers in Struggle of
Non-Partisan League to Re-
gain State Control

BISMARCK, N. D., June 22.—With party lines broken and disregarded, North Dakota is approaching its statewide primary June 26, with the interest centered in the struggle between the present administration and the Nonpartisan League for the control of the State Government.

Gov. R. A. Nestos, the first Governor in the history of the United States to be elected in a recall campaign, is heading the combination of Republicans and Democrats aligned against the League. The latter is marshaling its forces under the name of Republican, the Democratic members of the League signing up as Republicans for the purposes of the primary.

Unusual Senatorial Contest

The primary is strictly a North Dakota affair. While a candidate for the state senator is to be elected, the league and anti-league battle enters into this and the selection of the senator is one of the queerest angles ever presented to the people of a state. Lynn J. Fraser, recalled governor, is the candidate for the Nonpartisan League. Porter J. McCumber, (R.) is a candidate to succeed himself, and Ormsby McHarg, of Jamestown, a former private secretary of Mr. McCumber, is also a candidate.

According to political observers the primary will not give a line upon the trend of national feeling. Conditions politically, they contend are too chaotic, the party label too easily changed, for any stamp of "pro" or "anti" to be declared from the result.

Something of the tangled conditions can be guessed from the fact that the names of the same men appear on petitions of candidates named for Democratic and Republican office. No alignment has yet been made in this pot-pourri of politics, stamping one side or the other as carrying the banner of progress, immobility or reaction.

Back of all these conditions trail the years in which North Dakota has been the experimental ground for economic theories, theories which needed a political party label for functioning, and still further back are the years in which North Dakota was attempting to align itself under the progressive banner, upheld at that time by its near native son, Theodore Roosevelt.

How Campaign Lines Up

Under these conditions six different elements entered into the campaign. The elements, each one paramount to some certain group or alignment or section, follow:

1. Interested in the state ticket and the return of Governor Nestos to the position he has filled since Nov. 23, 1921. This element has no candidate for the senatorship.

2. The Nonpartisan League, with its members scattered to the winds, is headed by Mr. Fraser as candidate for United States Senator, and with a complete state ticket, headed by R. F. Baker of Glenburn, a farmer, for Governor.

3. Democrats, supporting J. F. T. O'Connor for United States Senator and a complete state ticket.

4. Republicans—Counter Senator, apparently supported by former stalwarts with followers in both the Republican and Nonpartisan camps.

5. Protest against the purpose of the Democrats to align with the Independent Republicans following the primary upon certain candidates from each ticket.

Protest in Republican ranks against the industrial experiments the State has been trying.

Demands and Counter-Demands

The preliminary campaign, up to the time of final filing for office, was a contest between the Independent Republican and the McCumber forces. The Independents attempted to force the Senator and his immediate followers to ally themselves with the Independents against the Nonpartisan League. This was met by the equally insistent demand of the supporters of Mr. McCumber that the Independents ally themselves with the Senator regardless of the League question.

Both sides failed in this effort, although some independent candidates have announced that they personally will vote for Mr. McCumber.

The third man in the race for senator, Ormsby McHarg of Jamestown, is regarded as an unknown quantity. Since his return to the State, less than a year ago, which accounts for his inability to vote in the primary, he has aligned himself with the Independents. He is a former private secretary to Senator McCumber and has been absent from North Dakota for some years.

The State Tickets

Governor Nestos is leading a state ticket on which George Shafer of Watford City is the candidate for Attorney-General and Joseph A. Kitchen is asking renomination as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. These three positions form the Industrial Commission which has control of the large business interests of the State.

The League candidates are B. F. Baker of Glenburn for Governor; Peter Garber of Hettinger for Attorney-General and W. J. Church of York for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. Baker and Church are farmers, former members of the North Dakota Senate, and familiar with the work of the State.

Several independent candidates are in the field but the only one who is considered by politicians to have much of a chance is Silver Serumgard of Devils Lake, candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. It is contended that he is taking votes from both sides.

Karl Radek Proposed Soviet Foreign Minister

By Boston News Bureau

London, June 22

EON TROTZKY IS BACKING KARL RADEK, formerly Bolshevik envoy to Berlin, to replace Georg Tchitcherin as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. It is said that Mr. Tchitcherin's resignation is demanded.

A few days ago a statement was circulated, to the effect that Mr. Tchitcherin's position had become untenable owing to the appointment in Russia of a triumvirate to control administrative affairs during Mr. Lenin's absence. According to last reports Mr. Tchitcherin was in Berlin.

ANOTHER DEFEAT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Coalition Government Again Meets Adverse Vote—Zionist Movement Unpopular

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—The Government was defeated on a financial amendment to the National Health Insurance Bill in grand committee of the House of Commons today. The committee immediately adjourned in order that the Government might consider its position.

The amendment was carried against the Government by a vote of 20 to 14.

The defeat is considered in political quarters as of no greater importance than that which occurred in the House of Lords yesterday and as unlikely to lead to a modification of the Government's policy.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Surprisingly little attention is being paid to the important fact that Mr. Lloyd George's government sustained a defeat in the House of Lords last night over their Palestine policy. No party question arises from this defeat. Its occurrence nevertheless is a plain indication of the unpopularity of the Zionist movement with which the Coalition movement has allowed itself to become associated.

The incident is the more noticeable since it was the occasion of the Earl of Balfour's maiden speech in the senior Chamber. Lord Balfour carries more weight personally than any other member of the Coalition. He is also associated with the much-criticized British undertaking to give the Jewish people a "national home" in Palestine. He defended this undertaking with extraordinary eloquence. In the course of his reply to the vote of disapproval moved by Lord Islington, he put the Jewish claims in words that will not soon be forgotten. "If experiment and adventure be justified for any cause," he said, "surely it is in order that we may send a message to every land where the Jewish race has been scattered, a message which will tell them that Christendom is not oblivious to their fate, and is not unmindful of the services which they have rendered to the great religions of the world, most of all to the religion of your lordships in this house profess, and that the French interest had suddenly jumped up to 53 per cent, giving that country a controlling influence. This brought about dissatisfaction among the other powers concerned and has resulted in definite action being taken by Great Britain.

As soon as hostilities were precipitated in Europe the position of German and Austrian interests obviously became untenable and before the powers had time to act the Sultan stepped in and took into his own custody the shares of these two nations. Only a short time elapsed when the powers became aware that the shares had been transferred and that the French interest had suddenly jumped up to 53 per cent, giving that country a controlling influence. This brought about dissatisfaction among the other powers concerned and has resulted in definite action being taken by Great Britain.

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ever, to show that Michael Collins heads the poll with about three times the votes necessary to win. Labor candidates are expected to win two seats, displacing treaty opponents.

The 10 remaining undeclared results expected to be announced today will not materially affect the composition of the new Parliament. Of the 118 seats already made public 55 are held by Sinn Fein panel candidates favoring the treaty, 33 by panel treaty opponents, 15 by Laborites, six by Independents, five by Farmers and the remaining four by Trinity College members.

Attention is now turned to the fate of the draft constitution when it comes before the new House, and to the future development throughout the country of the various distracting influences, among them the position of the army.

Irish Press Opinions

Mr. de Valera still has the opportunity of "redeeming the high esteem in which the people once held his political leadership," declares the Irish Independent. "He has, too, the opportunity of giving the nation the benefit of his ability and unselfish zeal. These ends he can attain by sinking his own views and submitting to the will of the people. They want order instead of anarchy, industry instead of industrial chaos, and freedom of elections instead of the intimidation of the gun. Will not de Valera and his followers give their help in the work that lies before the country?"

Commenting on Mr. de Valera's statement of yesterday, the Irish Times said: "When de Valera says British compulsion dictated the result of the elections, the most stolid voter must rub his eyes. The British Government was extraordinarily scrupulous in its resolve to leave the fate of the treaty wholly in Irish hands; and for this reason Churchill (the colonial secretary) kept silence even from good words."

The only attempt made to put pressure on the electors was the panel scheme, of which de Valera was joint author. It failed. Its failure is the first really encouraging sign of moral and political progress in the new Ireland."

Where Labor Joins Issue

PEELCAST, June 22—Cathal O'Sullivan, successful candidate for Parliament in Louth and Meath, declared in a speech at Drogheda last night that there was one point in the proposed Constitution for Ireland which the Labor Party would oppose to the end. This was the provision that any judge and any court of Ireland could decide that an act passed by the Irish Parliament was illegal or unconstitutional; in other words, that the men whom the people sent to Parliament "could be overridden and trampled under foot" on the veto of a single judge. The charter of Irish liberty, said Mr. O'Sullivan, should be above all others. He would not admit that anybody had the right to say the Irish people should go so far and no farther.

Elections Invalidated

CORK, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—The North, West and South Cork elections will be invalidated, it was announced today, because when counting of the votes began today it was seen that they had been tampered with.

Irregulars Seize Station

LONDONDERRY, Ire., June 22—Irregulars took possession today of the much-raided Burnfoot railway station in Donegal, holding up all the Londonderry-Lough Swilly trains. They hoisted a Republican flag and posted notice stating that any person offering interference would be shot.

26 MINERS SLAIN IN STRIKE WARFARE

HERRIN, Ills., June 22 (By The Associated Press)—A check-up at noon today, made by The Associated Press, showed that 26 are known to have been killed and indications that the total would be more than 30 in hostilities between striking union miners and employees of the strip mines of the Southern Illinois Coal Company near here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22—Adj. Gen. C. E. Black, shortly before noon today, declared his information from Herrin was that the local authorities have the situation well in hand. General Black had just talked by telephone with Colonel Hunter of his staff at Herrin. Regarding the number reported killed, General Black commented that "The multiplication table is at work."

NEWSPAPERS CALLED BEST FOR ADVERTISER

NEW YORK, June 22—"The newspaper is the greatest instrument for the advertiser there is. It is also the cheapest medium. You reach more people on the same day and can sell goods for less money through the newspaper than you can by any other medium."

That is what Sir Charles F. Higham, M. P., European vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, told the League of Advertising Women of New York. The visitor said he was astonished at the improvement in American journalism.

"I am glad," he said, "to see so many women engaged in advertising, but what are you going to do with this powerful medium that you have? Are you going to be amused by it or are you, with your intuition and skill in the profession, going to realize that you have at hand the greatest pulpit in the world?"

GRAN HEAD TO RUN FOR SENATE

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22 (Special)—C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, head of the United States Grain Growers Inc., national co-operative grain marketing corporation, today accepted a filing made in his interest as candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primaries. He said he was induced to take this step in the belief that he could end the factional warfare among grain growers. Mr. Gustafson is a "dirt farmer" and a most prominent figure in the farmers' co-operative marketing movement.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO URGE REDUCTION OF GERMANY'S DEBT

Execution of Measures of Control to Be Insisted on—Premiers' Meeting a Success

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 22—Gaston Doumergue, president of the Foreign Commission of the Senate, has had a long interview with Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and is to report to the commission on the latter's voyage to London. M. Poincaré appreciates the warmth of his welcome, and believes British opinion understands the attitude of France in respect to Soviets and the policies which have been defended. There is much that is satisfactory in this encounter, but nothing more welcome than the general atmosphere of cordiality. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, was pleased that France is to be represented at The Hague.

On reparations, Great Britain is now resolved not to urge a reduction of the German debt, but insists on the execution of measures of control. In

the case of bad will on the part of Germany the Allies will meet to determine what shall be done; in this connection it is noted that M. Poincaré last week addressed to the British Government a note in which he explained his conception of the French right to act alone in certain circumstances. He showed that there was no intention of doing so immediately or without cause.

The Frankfort incident was followed by a promise not to act alone in cases not covered by the treaty. But M. Poincaré affirms that the word "respected" in the treaty means that the allied powers can move independently wherever sanctions are indicated by the treaty. Nevertheless, this does not imply any wish of France to do so. No steps will be taken, except it becomes clear that the Allies refuse to support France in enforcing her decisions taken by the Reparation Commission.

It is exceedingly improbable that such a contingency could arise, since the Reparation Commission is itself an inter-allied institution. Either the British delegates would refuse to make recommendations to their government, or advice being given the allied governments could hardly refuse to follow it.

Passing on to the Near East problem, while the British and French standpoints are unchanged, the two governments are really ready to seek a solution in a spirit of amity. The presence of Italy is essential in a discussion of the Near East problem, as the presence of Spain is essential in that of Tangiers. Other conversations will shortly take place either at Paris or at London.

RIKSDAG REJECTS SOVIET TREATY

Proposed Agreement Contained Objectionable Political Features

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—All negotiations for a commercial treaty between Sweden and Russia are declared off by the Swedish Government, Capt. Axel F. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to the United States, stated here.

This action on the part of the Swedish Government followed the approval by both Chambers of the Swedish Parliament of the unfavorable report rendered by the special parliamentary committee appointed to study the terms of the proposed treaty. This committee, after a painstaking study of the document reported against ratification by a vote of 13 to 7. One of the principal reasons for the unfavorable report, it is said, was the fact that the treaty as drawn up by C. E. Svensson, the Swedish Minister of Commerce, and P. M. Kergentzoff on behalf of the Soviet Government, contained political features of an objectionable nature, among them formal recognition of the "Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic."

The upper chamber of the Riksdag upheld the report of the parliamentary committee by a vote of 81 to 47; in the lower chamber the result was the same but the vote was closer—105 to 94. "In accordance with the manifest wish of the Riksdag that the proposed treaty be dropped it has been done," said Mr. Wallenberg.

SALES CODE WILL END LUMBER TRADE EVILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Hardwood lumbermen of the nation are getting together on a new sales agreement, which will eliminate unfair cancellation of orders and set up a means of settling disputes, this being the important piece of business being transacted during the session of the seventy-third annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, now being held here.

Yesterday the sales code, as it is termed, was agreed upon by the committee, and today it went before the convention of about 1000 delegates. The practice of purchasers in stopping orders, following a drop in the market, and of sellers in halting an order following an upward price turn, would be done away with by this new measure.

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP ARRIVES AT NOME

SEATTLE, June 22—Capt. Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud, bound on a five-year scientific expedition in the North Polar Basin region, has arrived in Nome, Alaska, 17½ days out of Seattle, according to a cable message from Captain Amundsen.

The Maud will proceed to East Cape, Siberia, where five Siberian natives, taken on last year, will be dropped, and a supply of fur clothing taken aboard.

COAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA DISCUSSED

Wagon Shortage Is One of Chief Problems to Be Met

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation recently held at Calcutta was responsible for a thoughtful speech by N. C. Sircar, the president, in which he exhaustively discussed the position of the coal industry and its relation, very intimate in this country with railway problems. Two-thirds of Indian-raised coal comes from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and three-quarters from that province and Bengal. During the year 1921 the output increased slightly over the previous year and surpassed all figures except those for 1918 and 1919.

M. Sircar vividly painted the difficulties under which the coal industry in India labor and the chaotic condition of the railways. As he put it, the Government's incapacity to move sufficient traffic was made the excuse for denying traffic facilities altogether to the industry. Wagon facilities were granted rather to the consumer, who might need coal, in preference to the collieries who might want more coal to Turkey.

At every turn, the truth is, one comes up against the backward condition of the railways. Just like Great Britain, only in the case of India the period has lasted far longer, the railways are woefully behind in making up the arrears of capital construction and development, which were dropped during the war, to say nothing of the fresh work which should automatically have been undertaken. All railways are extremely short of wagons, and none more so than the East Indian railway.

Other factors which have hampered the collieries have been a considerable importation of foreign coal and the heavy rates levied by the railway. A ton of foreign coal has to pay an average freight of 15 to 16 rupees per journey of 6000 miles, while a ton of Bengal coal for a distance of 1500 miles often has to pay a freight of 17 to 18 rupees. High rates are, of course, again due to greatly increased working costs on the railways, greater cost and at the same time less efficiency of labor. The Howrah Railway Commission published majority and minority reports on the question of state or company management. They unanimously agreed that the railway budget should be separated from the general budget, but to this Government, in view of the fact that the railways have been profitable concerns until the last year or two, will not assent.

MOSCOW POLITICS STAY DEPARTURE OF HAGUE DELEGATES

THE HAGUE, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—Telegrams from Riga announcing that Maxim Litvinov and Mr. Sakolnikov are en route to The Hague without Arnold Krasskin and Mr. Rakovsky, who are delayed in Moscow, are causing much speculation in Conference circles here as to what the political situation may be in Moscow now that the Premier, Nikolai Lenin has been forced to retire temporarily from his office.

M. Litvinov, who is head of the delegation to this conference on Russian affairs, is credited with being in favor with the extreme Left Wing of the Communists and the Third International. Mr. Krasskin has never been in high favor with the Communists, but has held office largely through Mr. Lenin's support. Russian authorities declare, being in much the same class as the Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin. Both of these officials were converts to Communism after the Bolsheviks took over the government at Petrograd, both having been members of the aristocratic class under the imperial régime.

TRANSVAAL COURT EXEMPTS NATIVES FROM THE POLL TAX

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Supreme Court of the Transvaal has handed down an important judgment in connection with the native poll tax. Native natives were proceeded against and convicted for refusal to pay the poll tax levied by a Provincial Council ordinance. On appeal however, the Supreme Court unanimously held that the tax had been illegally levied since it is in conflict with the Financial Relations Act of 1921, which lays down that a Provincial Council should not have the power to impose direct taxation on natives unless it also imposes taxation at a like rate and with like incidence on other persons.

The court ruled that the ordinance discriminated in the matter of incidence and was therefore ultra vires.

The decision, which was unanimous, shows that, so far as the natives are concerned, the tax was illegally imposed, and not only can no native who has not paid it be compelled to pay, but those who have paid will be able to demand a refund.

This judgment supplies ample justification for the provision in the Financial Relations and Extension Bill this year, whereby the Provincial Councils are debarred from imposing any direct taxation of the incomes, lands or persons of natives.

PORT ELIMINATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The United States Shipping Board has cited seven steamship lines plying in the inter-coastal trade to show cause why the proposed elimination of San Diego, Tacoma, Astoria, and Flavel as ports of call should be carried out. It is charged that such action would be in violation of Section 16 of the Shipping Act, which provides against unjust discrimination.

These ports some time ago were eliminated by the steamship lines, but were restored pending the Shipping Board hearings. The lines cited by the board are included in what is known as the Atlantic inter-coastal conference.

The Maude will proceed to East Cape,

Siberia, where five Siberian natives, taken on last year, will be dropped, and a supply of fur clothing taken aboard.

ANOTHER DEFEAT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

(Continued from Page 1)

up the question as it affects Indians. The whole matter comes before the League of Nations on July 15.

How Government Defeat Is Regarded in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—The defeat of the Palestine mandate by the House of Lords has only an indirect bearing on the agreement regarding the mandate reached between the United States and Great Britain, public announcement of which was made a few weeks ago.

Mandates in which the United States is concerned are of two kinds, that provided for by treaty under which the United States shares with the allied powers by direct provision. This was the authority for the agreement regarding the islands in the Pacific north of the equator and for others yet to be made. The other class of mandate is that providing for the disposition of territory formerly belonging to Turkey.

The United States does not seek to gain any of the territory at stake for herself, but to protect the rights of her own and all nationals in the territory under consideration. When the mandate for Palestine was assigned to Great Britain the United States took the stand that it was for the British to decide on the character and terms of the mandate but with due respect to the rights and privileges of Americans and other nationals. The responsibility for working out the terms satisfactorily was left to the British.

The Zionist movement, as such, is not an issue with the United States Government, other than it touches upon the fundamentals laid down by the State Department, which Great Britain had accepted as satisfactory.

Officials of this Government cannot comment on a matter of British internal policy but there seems to be no lack of confidence that, despite the action of the House of Lords in condemning the mandate on the ground that it violated the pledge given to the people of Palestine and was opposed to the wishes of the majority, the ministry will find a way to solve the problem and that the mandate will be carried out along the main lines which have already been acceded to.

It is regarded here as largely a British political question and this Government will simply await the issue.

MR. WEEKS WOULD MODIFY DRY LAW

Quoted as Favoring Restoration of Beer and Wines

CHESTER, Pa., June 22—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in an interview here yesterday was quoted as saying that he favored a modification of the prohibition law. He said he had found a general sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Volstead Act.

The people, Mr. Weeks was quoted as saying, want beer and light wines, and if he were in Congress, they could have them.

Referring to the statement of Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, that he should resign because of his speech in Ohio last week, Mr. Weeks said that Mr. Capper did not appoint him.

"You can't be in tune with everybody all the time," he said, "and this shows Senator Capper and I do not accord in our opinions."

President Asked About Policy

DALLAS, Tex., June 22—President Harding was asked whether John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was voicing the policy of the Administration in criticizing the Volstead act in a telegram sent today to the Executive by the Rev. Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas.

MR. TAFT VISITS LAW COURTS IN LONDON

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, visited the London law courts today with Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, senior master of the Supreme Court, and observed the methods of procedure in this English judicial body. He was introduced to London's most eminent judges and lawyers who tendered him a luncheon.

This afternoon the one-time President received visits from Gen. Sir James Wilcox, Governor of Bermuda, and Sir John Harrington, of the British Army, both of whom are old-time friends. Tonight he will be given a banquet by Sir John Simon and leaders of the bench and bar.

ALEXANDRETTA ROAD IN SYRIA AUTHORIZED

BEIRUT, Syria, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Narquilliz is a favorite part of the country with the inhabitants of Alexandrettia, who go there in summer. Hitherto the means of communication have been most difficult, a rough track in very bad condition.

The Government, with a view to furthering the progress of the country, has authorized on the budget of public works the construction of a carriage road.

The plans have been begun and before long the actual construction will be hurried forward to make this highway available for the circulation of automobiles and other traffic.

By order of the Governor-General of the State of Aleppo, a dependency of the caza of Beylan, a dependency of the autonomous Sandjak of Alexandrettia, is transferred to Kirik-Khan. From henceforth the caza of Beylan will take the name of the caza of Kirik-Khan.

at the end of its maiden trip from Dubuque, Ia., where it was built. The first ever cargo will start from St. Paul tomorrow. The large cargo puts out for LaCrosse, Wis. Local business men have assured cargoes. The cargo capacity is 5 tons when drawing 27 inches and 100 tons when drawing 38 inches. The towboat draws 36 inches.

PRUSSIAN POLICE FIND HIDDEN ARMS

Question Asked Is Against Wh

WOMEN WILL FIGHT FOR FESS MEASURE

Federated Clubs, However, Favor Ultimate Enactment of the Towne-Sterling Bill

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 22 (Special)—The Towne-Sterling education bill will be made the main legislative activity of the General Federation of Women's Clubs for the coming year, and the campaign for the Fess-Capper physical education bill will be dropped, according to Mrs. Edward Franklin White, national chairman of legislation. Mrs. White, who is deputy attorney-general for the State of Indiana, is chairman of resolutions for the biennial convention of the federation, now in session here, as well as national chairman of legislation.

"There has been little enthusiasm for the Fess-Capper bill," said Mrs. White today. "There has been almost no discussion concerning it among the women, and I am confident that the prospect of a federal department of education with a member in the Cabinet will make the women of the federation satisfied to drop whatever interest they have taken in the physical education bill."

The Fess home demonstration bill also will be urged by the federation and messages have been sent from the executive board to individual senators and representatives in Washington asking that the bill be reported from committee during the present session. The bill is said to have been held up in committee at the instance of its friends in order to leave the way clear for the Towne-Sterling bill. Reports made to the executive board of the federation here today indicate that the Towne-Sterling has slight chance of passage during this session of Congress and the women are asking therefore for the passage of the Fess home demonstration bill.

FAVOR PROHIBITION LAWS

According to Mrs. White, the federation during its sessions here will endorse the enforcement of prohibition laws and the Near East relief movement.

Neither in the resolutions nor the legislative committee will the movement to prohibit milk substitutes find support, said Mrs. White. "I have myself refused to submit a resolution for a law prohibiting the manufacture of milk substitutes, and other women are taking a similar stand."

Old World Desires Peace

"There are certainly many reasons for pessimism," continued Dr. Bestor, "as yet there is no peace in Europe or Asia. Everywhere are military establishments and great numbers of soldiers. Then there is the loss of men and of productivity. Everywhere there are untilled fields and devastated areas because men are not available for their cultivation and their clearing. There is everywhere universal debt and men and women wonder not whether they will ever be released from these burdens but whether their children may ever expect to be free. There are drastic tariff barriers everywhere."

Reports of officers are filling the opening business sessions of the convention today.

Four Recommendations Made

In her annual report as president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter this morning made the following four recommendations: "First, that state presidents be given seats in the general federation board meetings with the rights of discussion but not the right to vote except in cases where they are also general federation directors.

"Second, that our by-laws be so amended that states desiring to do so may bring all their clubs into general federation membership without having to go through the laborious methods of separate applications for each club.

"Third, that the state presidents be requested to work out a standard for a state constitution and also a schedule of convention dates, these two actions leading towards better co-operation with each other and with the general federation.

"Fourth, that the experiment of a free news bulletin each month be continued for another administration."

President Kept Busy

Mrs. Winter's report showed the amount of detail work required to maintain an organization such as the federation. She stated that 15,000 letters had been received at her office and 23,000 letters sent out, that she had visited 37 states and made 313 speeches.

"I am constantly more and more aware of a great reaction that is taking place all over America," said Mrs. Winter. "A reaction at least among American women, namely, that all our problems of society, of industry, of education, of life itself shall be answered in terms of the spirit. We are repudiating materialism and mechanical views. We are realizing that all our activities are part of the great spiritual push and that when we look at them in the large way in spite of all their complications, they take on a certain simplicity. They are interrelated parts of a single whole. To my mind, this is the great reason for being a club woman. It makes us see both the multitude of manifestations and the singleness of the central problem. God grant us vision."

At the opening session of the convention last evening Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of Chautauqua institution, gave an account of a recent trip through the Near East, in which he said, "Europe has confidence in the unselfishness and good faith of America. Our position in the world now is recognized as it could not possibly have been recognized in 1914. It is true that the war could not have been won without us. We are recognized as the one Nation which is disinterested and unselfish. We have no quarrels with any other Nation, no harmful ambitions, no imperialism as that word ought to be defined, and no fear of any other Nation. We should participate in all matters connected with the settlements in Europe and the Near East because of our peculiarly favorable position. Because of our disinterestedness and because of our tremendous invest-



Active Workers in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Now Gathered in Biennial Convention at Chautauqua, N. Y.

ments in educational enterprises and missionary endeavors. Europe and Asia are almost as indispensable to us as we are to them. There can be no return to normal conditions without our participation and there can be no reconstruction without us."

BANKERS ASSAILED BY BONUS ADVOCATE

Mr. Ladd Declares "Small Coterie" More Powerful Than the Government

WASHINGTON, June 22—An attack on the big bankers of the country was made yesterday in the Senate by Edwin F. Ladd (R.) of North Dakota, in the course of an address in support of his plan to tax the banks to pay the veterans of the World War a cash bonus.

"Except in England there is hardly a balanced budget in any country which was engaged in the war. There are difficulties over reparations. The exchange is in such a chaotic state that it is either so high that no one can buy from you, or so low that you cannot buy from anyone else. Yet there are 100,000,000 people in Europe who must live by the export trade. When one analyzes and reviews these conditions there is every reason for a feeling of discouragement and pessimism for the immediate outlook. But this is only one side of the picture. There are many indications of a sincere desire to find a better way of settling these difficulties between nations and peoples. These peoples are weary of war and of economic struggles. They sincerely want peace and the opportunity of working out their political, social and economic salvation."

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., a former president of the federation, is busily engaged with the Americanization activities of the convention. Mrs. James E. Hays, Montezuma, Ga., candidate for recording secretary, is believed to have an excellent chance for election. Among the directors of the federation here from widely separated points of the compass are Mrs. Norman S. McCready of Snohomish, Washington, and Mrs. W. R. O'Neal of Orlando, Fla. The federation treasurer, Mrs. B. Clark, comes from just about midway, her home being at Red Oak, Iowa.

Announcement was made that the next convention of the International Council of Women will take place in 1925 in the United States, probably at Washington, D. C., with the general federation co-operating in its entertainment.

MERGER INQUIRY MAY CONTINUE FOR WEEKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, announced today that his department would exchange information and co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission in investigating the proposed merger of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna steel companies and the Republic Iron and Steel, Midvale Steel and Inland Steel companies.

He made it clear that his statement issued yesterday and inviting "any dependable person, who has any legitimate argument to offer against the merger" to come forward, was not to indicate his investigation had ended. "I wanted to give anyone an opportunity to appear and present his facts before closing the investigation," said Mr. Daugherty. "It will still take several weeks before we have concluded."

The statement of the Attorney-General was interpreted variously. Some took the view that it indicated the Department of Justice had found no basis for any legal proceedings against the proposed combination.

BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU IS ORGANIZED IN NEW YORK

Higher Standards Will Be Promoted Through Divisions on Investment and Merchandising

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—The Better Business Bureau of New York City, similar to the bureaus now operating in 36 other cities, recently has been incorporated, according to the announcement of the directors of the Advertising Club of New York, to promote high standards of business practice.

The bureau will have two divisions, one on investment, which already had been organized, and another on merchandising. It will have the assistance and co-operation of the national vigilance committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, of the Better Business Bureaus in other cities, and of the leading business and financial associations in the country.

According to the by-laws, the purposes of the bureau are to promote high standards of business practice and thereby increase public confidence in business transactions; to increase the investing knowledge of the American public by instruction and education; to teach prospective purchasers of securities to discriminate between legitimate and questionable investments; and to investigate and to give publicity to aid in obtaining such proper legal action as the protection of good business requires.

The corporation will not be managed for gain or profit but will be supported by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

Among the directors of the bureau are: David R. Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury, now president of the Bell Telephone Securities Company; R. T. H. Halsey, governor

of the New York Stock Exchange; Russell R. Whitman, director and chairman of the Better Business Bureau of the Advertising Club of New York City; George W. Hodges, former president of the Investment Bankers' Association; H. D. Robbins, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Gates W. McGarragh, chairman of the board of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank; Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National Bank; William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association; J. G. White, first vice-president of the Merchants' Association of New York; H. S. Houston, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and John Pulley, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

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HOMELAND OF JEWS FAST BEING REBUILT

Great Progress Is Reported by American Executive of World Zionist Organization

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—Great progress has been made in the rebuilding of the Jewish national homeland during the past two years, according to Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, American executive of the World Zionist Organization, who arrived here on board the steamship Olympic today after passing five months in Palestine. Judge Rosenblatt was enthusiastic over the 30 per cent increase in population in two years, and optimistic about future developments, as he talked of enterprises in which \$2,000,000 of the Palestine Foundation Fund have been invested, the "Westernization" of the Holy Land, and the British mandate in Palestine.

Besides traveling through Palestine, Judge Rosenblatt has been to Poland, Germany, and England on this trip. While in London, on his return, he was assured by Jews there that the League of Nations would grant England the Palestine mandate at its July meeting. The only question, Judge Rosenblatt said, has been the protection of the holy places, and in this the Zionists will co-operate with every group.

Granting of this mandate would result in "getting down to economics," he predicted, since politics would be entirely in abeyance.

"Agricultural settlement is slow," Judge Rosenblatt said. "Such immigration cannot be rushed. The country must be made ready gradually, and this requires capital. As the Palestine Foundation Fund supplies the money, more immigrants can come from eastern Europe. Irrigation, too, waits upon capital. But when this is advanced, Palestine, like Egypt, will, within 30 years, see a doubling of its population and its wealth. It will come about in a like manner but through a different system of irrigation, one which will utilize the waters of the Jordan."

CLOTHING WORKERS' STRIKE TO BE ENDED

New Immigration Possible

"The Palestine Foundation Fund has made possible new immigration, which has increased the population more than 30 per cent in the last two years. It also has established Hebrew schools which have re-introduced the language of the Bible as the mother tongue of Jews in the land of Israel.

"Immigrants from Eastern Europe, who passed through the fire and sword of the World War and the pogroms of the Ukraine, have caused the increase in population. These are real pioneers, men with university degrees who have laid down their books and taken up the job of stone breaking on the roads of Judea and Galilee. They are the best possible material with which to rebuild the House of Israel. I saw them working in the co-operative settlements below Nazareth, and

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I felt that they were the Pilgrim Fathers establishing a New Israel, even as the descendants of the Mayflower were the founders of a New England on the Massachusetts shore. "Out on the shore north of Jaffa the Jews have built the township of Tel-Aviv, the only modern town in Palestine, with electric lights and a boulevard in approved American fashion. In two years, the population has grown from 5000 to 12,000. An enormous brick factory in two shifts, to supply building material. The scene resembles that of one of our booming western cities.

First Loan Was Issued

"Tel-Aviv is issuing its first municipal loan, the first Jewish municipal bond issued in history. Since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans under Titus, there has been no recognized Jewish municipality.

"The unanimous adoption by the United States Senate of the Lodge resolution endorsing the movement to establish a national Jewish homeland in Palestine was received by the people of Jerusalem as evidence that America was still true to its traditions of 'fair play' and 'the square deal' for all oppressed peoples."

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THOUGHTS ON SAVING

He is a rare banking man who can resist the temptation to sermonize about saving. Yet no one knows better than a banker how hard a job consistent saving is.

Lots of people find it easier to keep a savings account here, simply because it's a pleasant, friendly place to visit—even if you only bring a dollar.

And we've seen many a dollar-a-week beginning blossom into a powerful bank account.

MASSACHUSETTS Trust Company

"The Friendly Bank"

Main Bank

Franklin and Federal Streets

Haymarket Branch, 44 Canal Street

Back Bay Branch, 255 Washington Ave.

HARVARD CONFRS 1414 DEGREES AT COMMENCEMENT

Outdoor Graduation Exercises
Are Held in College Yard—
J. Weston Allen Honored

HONORARY DEGREES

Master of Arts
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
(United States Under-Secretary of State)
Described as a man illustrious by his
benefactions, he has devoted himself to
the national service at home and abroad;
courteous and friendly, he made himself
beloved wherever he represented the
country.

ELLIIS LORING DRESEL
Charged in Germany after the close of the
war with a task well-nigh impossible, he
fulfilled it with honor to himself and
dignity for our nation.

CHARLES HOWARD STRONG
An alumnus of the University, who in
New York has abounded above measure
in fruitful labor for his profession,
his church, his city, and his state.

JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER
Beloved of the worlds of action and of
art; first trained in music here, he
gives his morning to his office desk and
in the afternoon weaves the chords of
symphonies.

Doctor of Divinity
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN
A preacher of the gospel, who in his
words, has all the fervor of the prophet
illuminated by light of common day.

Doctor of Letters
ROBERT GRANT

Who longer than any other living man
has served on the Board of Overseers;
and from the labors of an exacting judicial
post has wrung the time to make
him famous by his pen.

Doctor of Laws
CHARLES RICHARD CRANE
Manifold in his interests, versatile in
his tastes, he has, by his sensibility,
his energy and generosity, sustained
innumerable projects, artistic, scientific
and philanthropic.

WILLIAM PROCTOR GOULD
HARDING
Governor of the Federal Reserve Board,
whose steady hand has steered the bark
of commercial credit in a time of industrial
stress.

WALTER BELKNAP JAMES
A physician who has ministered to countless
sufferers in vast metropolis; a man full of public spirit, spending himself
in ceaseless service for the common good.

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON
Author and jurist; first Ambassador to
Argentina, whose keen insight and
friendly sympathy prevailed in many delicate
situations during the Great War.

JOHN GEORGE MILBURN
Leader of the New York Bar; worthy
heir of the high traditions of an honorable
profession that, in England and
America, has long fortified the pursuit
of liberty and law.

JOHN WESTON ALLEN
(Attorney-General of Massachusetts)
Our Hercules, who from its dark cavern
dragged a hydra of iniquity and slew it.

OSCAR WILDER UNDERWOOD
Senator of the United States; a statesman
of no common mold, who has seen
the duty that our country owes both to
itself and to the world of which it
forms a part; undismayed by fate
which has upheld bold what he sees as
right.

Thirteen honorary and 1401 regular
degrees were conferred by Harvard
University at its two hundred and
eighty-sixth commencement today out-
of-doors in Sever Quadrangle in the
Harvard Yard instead of in Sanders
Theater, as has been the custom. The
academic procession included the
seniors in cap and gown of sombre
black. Governor Cox, several members
of his staff in military uniform, and
the professors and distinguished guests
whose colored hoods, signifying their
degrees, draped over their shoulders
and gave an added touch of color.

Each honorary degree man had as
his escort a Harvard professor appointed
by President Lowell of the University.
President Warren G. Harding was to have received the honorary
degree of LL. D. but pressure of work
kept him in Washington. He will receive
his degree at another time as Harvard
University has never given an honorary
degree unless the recipient is present to receive it in person.

Platform Filled
Dr. Lowell was seated on the middle
of the platform, built in a semicircle,
with the members of the faculty
and the guests on right and left. On
his right were Governor Cox and staff.

Dr. Warren, the marshal, then introduced
Benjamin W. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., who greeted the audience
in Latin. Clyde W. Phelps of Rock-
ford, Ill., gave the undergraduate part,
speaking on "America's Russian
Policy."

Marshal Warren then introduced
Mordecai W. Johnson of Charleston,
W. Va., who gave the graduate part,
speaking on "The Faith of the American
Negro."

After the singing of Chadwick's
"Prestat Hoc Nobis" in Latin by the
University choir Dr. Warren called on
the deans of the various schools to
bring forward their candidates for
degrees. President Lowell then
awarded the degrees, giving the papers
which will be exchanged for the actual
sheepskins later.

Many degrees voted by the corporation
Feb. 27, 1922, and confirmed by the
board of overseers, including several
to students who passed away in
the service of their country during
the World War, were included on
the commencement program.

Of the 1401 regular degrees awarded
today 520 went to undergraduates of
Harvard College, 421 of them being
A.B. degrees and 99 being S.B. degrees.
The degree of master of arts was
awarded to 133 men in the Graduate
School of Arts and Sciences, while 36 men
received their Ph.D. degrees. The engineering school
graduated 44 bachelors of science in
its various branches, one metallurgical
engineer, and five masters of
science.

Among the 66 who received the
degree of master of education from
the Graduate School of Education
were 42 women, and one woman was
among the three winners of the degree.

of doctor of education. This is only
the second year in which women have
been eligible to receive a Harvard
degree through work in the school.

The law school graduated 266
bachelors of law and five doctors of
the science of jurisprudence, while
the business school graduated 150
masters of business administration.
Other degree winners included two
associates in arts, four masters of
science in botany, four masters of
forestry, four doctors of science, five
masters of architecture, two masters
of landscape architecture, and seven
winners of various degrees in the
divinity school. The highest award in
the law school, the Fay diploma, went
to Sidney P. Simpson of Galesburg,

Dr. Lowell Decries Prejudice
At the annual exercises of the Harvard
Alumni Association, which were held
this afternoon in Sever Quadrangle,
Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of
the university, announced gifts to
the university totaling nearly \$5,000,
000 and also the twenty-fifth anniversary
gift to the university of \$100,000.
In the class of 1887. Several of the
distinguished guests who received
honorary degrees addressed the
alumni this afternoon.

"Of late there has come to us from
every part of the earth mutual antipathies
among men bred in the old world.
We must, if we can, see that such
feelings are not fostered here.
There is no love lost, for example,
between the German and the Pole in
Europe, but their antagonisms have
no place in the new world, to which
both have been welcomed. It is the
same with every other antagonism
among the citizens of our country."

For the faculty of arts and sciences:
Prof. Charles H. Grandjean '83, chair-
man; Henry Pennypacker '88, Prof.
Theodore Lyman '97, Dean Chester N.
Greenough '98, Prof. Paul J. Sachs '00,
Dr. Roger I. Lee '02, Assistant Prof.
Harry A. Wolfson '12.

For the faculty of law—Prof. Samuel
Williston '82.

For the faculty of medicine—Prof.
Lawrence J. Henderson '98; Prof. Milton
J. Roseman, Hon. '14.

For the faculty of engineering—
Prof. Harry E. Clifford.

For the faculty of business administra-
tion—Dean Wallace B. Donham '98.

For the faculty of education—Dean
Henry W. Holmes '03.

and ambitions, can render an indispensable
service. But this blending, the removal
of the lines of demarcation, will not
take place, first, unless we recognize
the facts as they are... And in the
facts I include the particular tempera-
ment of the group... and second, that
we study those facts with a mind
unwarped by any desire save to pro-
mote the real welfare of any group.
To leave out of sight the interests of
any group whatever, to fall to con-
sider members of that group about its
interests, would be wrong. To shut
the eyes to an actual problem of this
kind and ignore its existence, or to
refuse to grapple with it courageously,
would be unworthy of a university."

Thirteen men have been appointed
members of the special committee to
consider and report to the governing
boards of Harvard principles and
methods for more effective sifting of
candidates for admission to the uni-
versity.

For the faculty of arts and sciences:
Prof. Charles H. Grandjean '83, chair-
man; Henry Pennypacker '88, Prof.
Theodore Lyman '97, Dean Chester N.
Greenough '98, Prof. Paul J. Sachs '00,
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J. Roseman, Hon. '14.

For the faculty of engineering—
Prof. Harry E. Clifford.

For the faculty of business administra-
tion—Dean Wallace B. Donham '98.

For the faculty of education—Dean
Henry W. Holmes '03.

**LABOR PROPOSES
TO CURB COURTS**

Favors Repeal of Sherman Anti-
Trust Law

CINCINNATI, June 22 (By The Associated
Press)—By an overwhelming vote,
the American Federation of Labor
convention today adopted a program,
centering around four proposed
constitutional amendments, repeal
of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law,
and other legislation, as the means
for curbing the courts on account of
decisions adverse to labor. The program
was drafted by a special policy
committee and accepted without
change by the convention.

The election of officers of the federation
was set for tomorrow morning, and at that time the seat for next
year's convention also will be selected.
Houston, Tex., and Atlantic City, N. J., are the only cities that
have submitted invitations for the
convention, which will be held in October, 1923.

"In the blending of the different
groups, our colleges, where young
men of all kinds mingle in common
pursuits, and share common interests

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 21
Now that he has succeeded in
having the bonus bill side-tracked in the Senate for the
passage of the tariff, interest centers
in the President's effort to get action
in the House on the ship subsidy
measure. If he succeeds in getting
that measure through during the pres-
ent session it will be considered evi-
dence of real leadership. If he fails
he may lose some prestige as a director of legislation.

Manipulation of the subsidy bill in
the House is a far more formidable
undertaking than having the bonus
laid aside in the Senate. There are
almost five times as many House mem-
bers as senators. This in itself is an
obstacle, but it is not so important as
the blending together of many distinct
elements. No one of the peoples that
have come from Europe to our shores
are devoid of qualities that can enrich
our common heritage, and some have
already contributed greatly thereto.

"In the blending of the different
groups, our colleges, where young
men of all kinds mingle in common
pursuits, and share common interests

six members of the corps remaining
in Russia. Three of them were mem-
bers of the original unit.

♦ ♦ ♦

Few instances have occurred in recent
philological history, according to
Washington authorities, more striking
than that connected with the change
in the spelling of the name of Muscle
Shoals. Unquestionably the name
originated from the presence of sand
bars or shoals in the Tennessee River
which were frequented by the bivalve
molluscs bearing the name mussel.

On this account originally the name
of the location was spelt as is the
name of the mollusc, Mussel Shoals. The
rivers of that section of the country
all contain these creatures, some
of them to such an extent that their
shells are used for button making on
a fairly large scale. In some cases
pearls are found in them, and pearl
hunting is a considerable industry
where mussels are numerous in some
of the mid-west streams. It is to be
hoped that there will be a return to the
original name because the modern
name of Muscle Shoals is without
excuse either in propriety or etymology.

Although Warren G. Harding has
had many degrees conferred upon him
by venerable institutions of learning
and could add to them a degree from
Harvard if it were possible for him
to journey to Cambridge to receive it,
he makes no boast of profound learn-
ing and tends to lean away from any
pretension to information which he
does not possess. "Some persons may
be ashamed to confess their ignorance,"
he said recently, talking to newspaper
correspondents, "but I am frankly willing
to admit that I do not understand enough
about the Muscle Shoals question to talk
about it intelligently and to arrive at a decision."

He would not criticize proposals made
by Mr. Ford or by others, because he
said he did not understand them.

This is Mr. Harding's way and it
is safe to say that he gains more by
frank confession than he would by
evasive assumption. Even when he
stumbles now and then in his facts,
every one is tolerant, for it is under-
stood that not even a President can
be informed on all phases, at all
times, of every subject that comes
before him for consideration. As he
said about the Muscle Shoals matter,
he has to leave it to those who assume
to know more about it.

President Harding delights to pique
curiosity. In his way, he is fond of
having "fun with the boys"—meaning
the press correspondents—and does
not mind their wanting to have a
little with him—most of the time. In
some moods he thinks they are not
quite such "good scouts" as he would
like to have them be.

In reading the questions that are
submitted to him in writing, in his
conferences with them, the President
sometimes merely smiles quizzically
and lays the paper down, shaking his
head. Again, he will say, "I would
like to answer that but I can't; I'll
tell you all about it sometime."

When asked recently about the
appointment to the Mixed Commission
to consider German and American
war claims, he said he would give it
out very soon and that it would be
one of the pleasantest surprises that
has come out of the White House in
50 years. "That will give you something
to guess about," he added with a smile.

RAIL UNIONS LOSE ONE STRIKE ISSUE

Contract System Complaints to Be
Heard—Ruling Already Made
Against "Farming Out"

CHICAGO, June 22 (By The Associated
Press)—Removal of one of the three issues on which railway em-
ployees are taking their strike vote
was in prospect today following an-
nouncement by the Railroad Labor
Board that hearings will open Monday
on the contract controversy in which
80 roads are charged with farming
out work contrary to the board's
orders.

Seventeen contract cases filed
against various roads by the unions
have been heard by the board and
decisions on these cases are expected
soon.

Once Case Decided Against Rail

In its decision in the case against
the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad the
board ruled last month against the
farming out system and indicated that
the same general method would be
followed in future decisions on the
question.

Posting of the pending cases for an
early hearing brought the possibility
that one of the chief grievances of
the rail unions favor in the strike refer-
endum would be wiped out before it can
be made a real issue in a nation-wide
rail strike.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway
employees department of the American
Federation of Labor, prepared to-
day to assume active command of
union headquarters, where the strike
ballots are being tabulated as rapidly
as they are received so the returns
can be turned over to the general
committee of 90 which is expected
to start the canvass of the vote Sunday.

Likelihood of Walkout Scrutinized
Railroad executives continued to ex-
press belief that there will be no walk-
out next month despite the declaration
by union leaders that a suspension
will be authorized if the rank and file
of the rail unions favor a strike and
place the responsibility of it upon
their leaders.

John Scott, secretary of the railway
employees department of the American
Federation of Labor, declared that
the balloting thus far appears to dis-
close strong sentiment for a strike in
protest against the \$136,000,000 wage
reduction and other decisions by the
board.

Union leaders today urged em-
ployees to rush their ballots to Chi-
cago headquarters. They intend to
announce the result of the refer-
endum, if possible, by July 1, when the wage
reductions become effective.

**ADVERTISING MEN
SHOWN NEW DUTY**

Chicagoans Are Told They
Should "Sell Citizenship"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Every advertising
medium, individual or agency, has a
vital importance to perform to the
good of the community at large. Carl J. Baer, manager of the
development service bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, told Chicago advertising men at their luncheon at the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Baer has been connected with some extensive work in development in the middle states centering from St. Louis, Mo., and his address today before the association's advertising council was intended to show the relationship of the advertising man to the community.

"Selling goods for a profit is not
alone your business," Mr. Baer told
the Chicago advertising men. "You owe your community a higher service,
that of selling citizenship. It is your
duty to assume part of the task of
showing all citizens that there is an
interdependence between all groups
of endeavor."

**DEGREE IS AWARDED
TO GEN. GOETHALS**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—Gen. George W. Goethals, engineer of the Panama
Canal construction, received the
bachelor of science degree from the
College of the City of New York at its
seventy-sixth commencement exercise
today. General Goethals was a College
student three years before taking up a military career.

Three hundred and sixty-nine stu-
dents were graduated today. Bachelor
of Science degrees were conferred by
Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president, on 152
College of Liberal Arts students. B. A.

RAILROADS REAP BENEFITS THROUGH DRY AMENDMENT

Officials Say Federal Enactment Adds Strength to Famous "Rule G," Pioneer Prohibition Measure

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22 (Special)—The Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, a short time ago, published the opinions of a number of prominent professional, business and lay men relative to the effects of prohibition on industry and the social life of the country. There was a unanimity of opinion to the effect that the benefits derived through the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment could not be too strongly stressed. In the issue of the Record, circulated today, the opinions of a number of officials in the railroad industry are printed.

It is an interesting fact that the railroads were the first of the major industries of the country to adopt a rule against the use of intoxicating liquors by employees. This rule, known as "Rule G," reads:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal." Commenting on this rule the Record says:

When railroad officials established a rule that trainmen must not drink or frequent saloons when on duty would be cause for instant dismissal. No one ever questioned the wisdom of this decision; no one denounced railroad officials for destroying the "personal liberty" of their employees, nor did the government resent the decision and censure the railroads—for every traveler knew that his life was the safer for that rule.

Rail Employees Obeded
The railroad employees, being men of intelligence and honor, knew that the rule was a wise one and promptly obeyed it for the general good. They readily yielded to the wisdom of the rule, even though here and there a black sheep was found who would secretly try to evade the rule. Every traveler heartily approves this order, even though some may himself drink to excess on the very train whose safety is insured by the integrity and soberness of the trainmen.

The Nation saw the benefits of enforced sobriety on the part of railroad employees, and the Nation after a century of fight secured the nation-wide vote in Congress and through state ratifications to follow the railroad rule and forbid drinking by eliminating alcoholic beverages. If all the people had been as honorable and fair to their country's laws as the railroad employees were to the rules of their employer, the country would be in duty bound, have accepted these laws and abided by them as honorably as have the railroad employees by the rules of the roads.

A few brief extracts, taken at random, indicate very clearly the attitude of the railroad industry toward the liquor question. They are:

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, Omaha, Neb.: "This rule is strictly enforced and there is no question but that it has been of the very greatest value in the elimination of the majority of accidents." Its enforcement has been greatly aided by the adoption of prohibition in localities and states, and later by the federal government."

Railroads First to Act

W. R. Cole, president of The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway: "I am of the opinion that the strict enforcement of the rule forbidding the use of intoxicants by employees has very materially lessened the number of accidents in train operation."

W. R. Scott, president Southern Pacific Lines: "The railroads were also the first in making a drive for temperance among their employees and insisting that was a requisite that must be observed on the part of all concerned."

A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines: "We have found no opposition from our employees—in fact, we have had their hearty cooperation in our efforts."

W. H. Beardsley, president Florida East Coast Railway Company: "I think there is no doubt that enforcement of prohibition among train employees against drinking while on or off duty has had a considerable effect in the reduction of accidents in train service and we have had very satisfactory co-operation from our employees toward that end."

N. D. Maher, president Norfolk & Western Railway Company: "There is no doubt that there is less drinking among railroad employees, but I believe excessive drinking has ceased almost in the same proportion among employees of other industries."

J. E. Gorman, president, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company: "We would not be without the rule; our intention is to continue enforcing it; we believe it does have its influence in the desired direction."

E. J. Pearson, president the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company: "We have found no opposition to rule G on the part of our employees, as they realize, quite as keenly as we do, that the use of liquor introduces a much increased hazard, not only for the employee himself, but for others who are immediately engaged in the service with him."

Prohibition Has Helped

Charles Donnelly, president, Northern Pacific Railway Company: "I believe to any fair-minded person it would be a self-evident fact that train operation could not be made safe if employees were permitted to use intoxicating beverages."

B. L. Bugg, receiver Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company: "There is no question in my mind that conditions are very much improved under prohibition and I should dislike very much to see the country ever return to the open saloon."

W. B. Storey, president, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system: "We feel that there has been less drinking among our rank and file since the prohibition law went into effect."

D. B. Hanna, president Canadian National Railways: "So far as Canada is concerned, the use of intoxicants by employees in railway service will not be tolerated."

Ralph Budd, president Great North-

GENERAL EXPLAINS FRANCE'S ANXIETY

Maintenance of Army Forced on Country to Assure Protection of Homes

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Adolph Taufniet, a native of Alsace, who distinguished himself during the World War as commander of the 37th French Army Corps, arrived in New York a few days ago with his wife who, before her marriage, was an American.

General Taufniet, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, shed new light on the attitude of France toward her former Allies and Germany.

"It is rather difficult for Frenchmen to depict to Americans the present situation of France," he said. "It is also hard to convince our American friends of the fact that France's principal object is her security for the future." Continuing General Taufniet stated:

Believes Some Germans Sincere

"We are neither imperialists nor militarists, but we are the protectors of our homes. We must be prepared to resist any future attacks. We believe that the present German Government is sincere and means to do what is right but who can venture an opinion as to its stability? Will that government be strong enough to resist the Junkers?

"Read in the daily papers the description of the triumphant march of Hindenburg through the Russian battlefields. Analyze the speeches pronounced on that occasion and ask yourselves, American friends, if French anxiety is or is not justified.

"Consider also, if you please, that France has so far spent \$8,000,000,000 francs for partial reconstruction while Germany has paid us so far only 8,000,000,000 in merchandise, that is, in coal and materials. The question then arises, How are we to pay the money we owe America if we do not collect from Germany?

"France does not mean to repudiate her debt. America's generosity on the battlefields, coupled with her financial help, are debts which we will never forget. Our gratitude to your people will be everlasting.

Debt to Be Paid in Full

"Every centime we owe the American nation will be paid. France has always honored her signature. It is a tradition with her and that tradition will survive any possible contingency. "We dare not forget, however, that in Germany we have a neighbor slow and unwilling to disarm, that the population of that neighbor is nearly twice as numerous as our population, a neighbor who strives by all possible means not to comply with the vital clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, a neighbor whose heart beats for revenge. It is because we are compelled to maintain a large army necessary, perhaps, to enforce the peace terms, that we are called militarists.

"What would America do under the same circumstances?

"With a depleted treasury, with several of our Departments devastated, with our industry in the north just rising from its ashes, it would be the height of extravagance to maintain an army were it not absolutely forced upon us."

MUSEUM REPORTS TWO LARGE GIFTS

Will Make Possible Extension of Natural History Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has contributed \$1,000,000 and George F. Baker \$250,000, in addition to his other gifts, to the endowment fund of the American Museum of Natural History here, the board of trustees of the institution announced last night. These contributions were received in the course of the campaign now being conducted to add \$2,000,000 to this fund.

The trustees also announced that the museum would receive \$277,000 from the estate of Amos F. Eno, the contest over his will having been settled recently. Of this amount, \$200,000 will be added to the fund.

The board elected Mr. Rockefeller a benefactor of the institution, in appreciation of his gift. Mr. Baker already is a benefactor. Both contributions were made without restrictions, except for the stipulation that the principal should be invested, the income to be available for any purpose desired by the trustees of the museum.

It was pointed out that the income from these gifts may be used to extend the direct educational work of the museum, or its research expeditions, which have been sent to many parts of the world, the most important at present being the party which, with the help of 75 camels and five specially constructed automobiles, is penetrating the Mongolian desert, a tract which is almost virgin soil for the archaeologist and paleontologist.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, will start in September for China, where he will join the members of the third Asiatic expedition, and direct them in their field work.

BIG TRACT OF LAND SOLD IN LOS ANGELES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—Word has been received that the French debt funding commission would leave France on July 1, for the United States to confer with the American Debt Funding Commission, it was officially learned at the Treasury Department.

The French delegation under the lead of M. Parmentier will take up the funding into long term obligations the approximately \$3,500,000 owing the United States by France. They will be the first foreigners to arrive and present financial statistics of the condition of France.

No official word has been received from Great Britain, it was said, but Treasury officials are counting on the British making a payment in the fall.

NEGROES ASK LAW TO END LYNCHINGS

Appeal to President for His Support of Dyer Measure

NEW YORK, N. J., June 22 (Special)

President Harding has been requested by the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session here, to send a special message to the Senate, asking for immediate approval of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. The following telegram was sent to the President:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in convention assembled 3,000 strong and representing 12,000,000 colored Americans, by unanimous resolution asks that you reiterate to the Congress of the United States the wish expressed in your first message that the stain of barbaric lynching be wiped from the banners of a representative democracy, and furthermore, that you convey to the United States Senate the urgent hope of colored Americans the country over that no legalistic quibbling shall be permitted to obstruct final enactment of the Dyer anti-lynching bill."

Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, a speaker at last night's session of the convention said:

"This is the biggest and most important question before Congress today. The tariff bill, the shipping bill, the bonus bill and every kind of bill is secondary to this. It is the duty of the President of the United States, when he is sending messages with reference to other legislation, to go before the Senate and tell them that public opinion is strong enough to resist the Junkers?"

"Read in the daily papers the description of the triumphant march of Hindenburg through the Russian battlefields. Analyze the speeches pronounced on that occasion and ask yourselves, American friends, if French anxiety is or is not justified.

"Consider also, if you please,

that France has so far spent \$8,000,000,000 francs for partial reconstruction while Germany has paid us so far only 8,000,000,000 in merchandise, that is, in coal and materials. The question then arises, How are we to pay the money we owe America if we do not collect from Germany?

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"What would America do under the same circumstances?

"With a depleted treasury, with several of our Departments devastated, with our industry in the north just rising from its ashes, it would be the height of extravagance to maintain an army were it not absolutely forced upon us."

"If these personal liberty howlers and moderate drinkers can work out some system by which the liquor traffic can be controlled and not prohibited, I will listen to them," Mr. Johnson said. "But I have been in this business 40 years and I have never seen a successful system that stopped short of absolute prohibition."

The progress of prohibition is making in India and in other countries was told by Mr. Johnson last night to a large audience in the Bowery Mission. India, he said, was looking to America in its experiment with prohibition. America will not fail, but will demonstrate that prohibition is a success, he declared.

"In spite of violations of the law and the scandals which have developed in connection with enforcement, much progress has been made," he declared. "Our prohibition law is better enforced on the Bowery tonight than the license law ever was, after 100 years of trial."

Predictions that Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland and Hungary will be dry in five years, Great Britain in 15 and France and Germany shortly afterward were made by Mr. Johnson.

HOMEOPATHS VOTE STUDY OF HEALING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—The American Institute of Homeopathy has given its preliminary endorsement to the formation of a medical commission to make a critical study of all systems of healing that have gained wide public recognition. The institute passed similarly on the organization of a national bureau of medical propaganda. The American Medical Association has already approved these measures. They are to be worked out in conjunction with national federation of state medical boards, from which the proposal emanated.

The homeopaths acted on the matter unanimously referring a resolution dealing with the investigating commission and propaganda organizations to their resolutions committee, after being advised that their board of trustees had several months ago approved these policies. The resolution calls for appointment of five members by the institute to participate in working out the plans for the commission.

Presentation of the resolution followed an address by Dr. David Strickler of Denver, president of the Federation of State Medical Boards, in which he recommended the course outlined. He said he had first brought it up at the annual convention of his organization, and that five representatives had been authorized by the American Medical Association.

AMERICA ATTACKED BY HAVANA PAPER

HAVANA, June 22—La Nacion prints an attack against the United States under a seven column first page head, declaring that "hatred of the American must be our new religion."

The newspaper declares that gratitude for American co-operation during the last years of the revolution against Spain, which would have been won anyway, has blinded Cuba to the sinister motives of the United States, which only intervened in the revolution to obtain control of the island.

LUSITANIA'S CARGO TO BE MADE KNOWN

Salvage Company Head Pledges Truth if Divers Discover Any Munitions

NEW YORK, June 22 (Special)

Despite seemingly contrary reports from the mainland, prohibition is successful. I know business men in a large number of communities, situated away from the coast, who will not have a drinking man in their employ. They are mighty thankful for prohibition, knowing that it increases moral stability and business efficiency and makes for increased business.

"And I know that the majority of the business men of Honolulu feel the same way about it. Of course, while the rich are able to get liquor, we cannot expect the poor to view the situation with equanimity. If the rich will set the example by abstinence, the poor will readily fall into line."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE IN HAWAII BEGINS ITS EDUCATIONAL WORK

School Pupils Especially Will Be Taught to Respect Dry Law, and Shown Benefits of Prohibition

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—There is more laxity in Hawaii in the enforcement of the prohibition law than on the mainland, declares the Rev. George De Kay, newly appointed superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of the

United States. The statement was evoked by a demand of the National People's Party in the German Reichstag, that Germany send observers to check up on the salvaging operations. The demand represented in the Reichstag Tuesday, declared that the German Government had "reliable information" that the Lusitania carried two submarines, as well as munitions and torpedoes.

The statement was evoked by a demand of the National People's Party in the German Reichstag, that Germany send observers to check up on the salvaging operations. The demand represented in the Reichstag Tuesday, declared that the German Government had "reliable information" that the Lusitania carried two submarines, as well as munitions and torpedoes.

"There is no law which can be enforced fully when it does not have the respect and sympathy of the public," the Rev. Mr. De Kay continues.

"That will in the future be the main work of the Anti-Saloon League in these islands—to emphasize the value of prohibition and to educate the public to understand that the world is better off without liquor.

To Show Value of Prohibition

"My program, in so far as I have any set program, will be to seek every opportunity to meet the young people of our higher schools in classes for carefully considered instruction; to urge, and, if there be any necessity, to enforce continued scientific temperance instruction in all public schools, of lower grade especially; to gain the ear and eye of the public through the columns of the press with reiteration of the facts as to the history and success of prohibition, and to stress, as one of the greatest needs of the day, respect for law.

"I do not expect to turn things upside down immediately. It took more than 100 years of hard work to get where we are now. The fight for prohibition is not over because we have the law on our statute books, but the great outstanding fact is that we have the law, passed in regular American fashion, and every decent American ought to obey it. If he wants to repeat it, there is the regular American way of going about it, but he won't make many friends for his cause by persistent violation.

Hope to Encourage Support for Law

"I realize fully that liquor is being consumed in many of our so-called best homes. I realize that it is the rich who can find a way to get the liquor, while the poor must do without it. But we hope in time, through

the day, respect for law.

"I do not expect to turn things upside down immediately. It took more than 100 years of hard work to get where we are now. The

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY IS DIVIDED

Election Defeat Causes a Split
Between Conservatives and
Communistic Element

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—The defeat of Labor candidates at the elections has caused much disquietude. The executive of the Australian Labor Party has been busy expelling from the movement members whose disregard of its orders was believed to have been instrumental in bringing about the disaster. Among those thus dealt with was Mr. J. H. Catts. At the outset Mr. Catts was appointed campaign director for the elections. His appointment was distasteful to many members, because he had consistently opposed the encroachment of communistic ideas into the party objective and program.

Originally the objective had been to secure for the workers the full reward of their labor. As the result of later conferences at which communistic influences were in the ascendant, the objective was altered to "The Socialization of Labor," and it was specified that this object was to be achieved by political and industrial action, including direct action, whenever practicable. A council of action was also formed, Mr. Catts, when expelled, published a scathing denunciation of the intrigues by which this result had been achieved, and endeavored to gather around him a new party, composed of the moderate and law-abiding among the unionists, and his efforts have met with much success.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN

Many members, however, whose sympathies were with the secessionists, believed that the wiser course was to retain their membership, and endeavor to place the movement on a firmer basis at the election of the new executive, which must take place at the conference, to be held in June. Of this section Mr. Waite, a thoughtful union leader, whose utterances carry much authority, is regarded as a spokesman. In an interview, after declaring he did not intend to associate with a faction led either by Mr. Catts or the Australian Labor Party, he said:

"Formerly the ideal was to make Australia a greater Britain. Now the Labor Council orators declare for a repetition of Red Russia, glorifying the dictators they displaced. The rising of the Rand failed, they say, because they had not the Napoleonic strategy of the Lenin of our local communistic fraternity, who, by a studied system of petty terrorism, and by taking advantage of the apathy displayed by the majority of unionists, have secured control of the Labor Council."

RADICALS ATTACKED

"They fire off continental nihilistic broads about the coming revolution, which is altogether disconcerted by the thoughtful, thrifty unionists, who, by honest toil, have acquired

comfortable, if humble homes, far away from the allurements of the city."

"A clean-up purification movement and the abolition of secret society factions is as much needed in the industrial arena as in the political field. Many are of the opinion that it is best to fight the foes within the fold, as a policy in the long run more likely to bring about the desired end, than by running away and forming new parties."

BRITISH MUNICIPAL MOTOR CARS USED TO FULL CAPACITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—It will surprise many to learn that the municipalities of Great Britain now employ only about 5000 motor vehicles, but this figure becomes less startling when it is explained that many boroughs are too small to justify the use of motor vehicles, while in the larger towns, many of the vehicles in operation are kept busy night and day.

The City of London provides an excellent example of the intensive use of motor vehicles. Its 50 miles of streets are kept clean with five motor sweepers and six 2½-ton petrol lorries. Much of this work can be done only at night, so the lorries are used first as water tanks and then as refuse collectors. The bodies can be changed by two men in 10 minutes.

Of all motor vehicles operated by municipalities for street cleaning, refuse collection, haulage, ambulance and fire department purposes, about 75 per cent are petrol driven. The remainder are about equally divided between the steam and the electric types. Steam vehicles are favored chiefly for haulage. Petrol and petrol-electric motors are used almost exclusively for passenger carrying. Electric vehicles predominate in the work of refuse collecting, where there are frequent stops and starts within a limited radius of action.

NEW RECTOR NAMED BY LONDON COLLEGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—Students at the various universities in London are enthusiastic over the action of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in appointing Sir Thomas Holland to be the new rector in the place of Sir Alfred Keogh, who is retiring.

Sir Thomas Holland was active in promoting a communal feeling among the students of the Royal College of Science. His new appointment on this account is exceptionally welcome in London, where many of the students are very poor.

Sir Thomas has had a brilliant career. He was a fellow of Owens College, Manchester, at the age of 21, and in the following year went out to India on the geological survey. In 13 years he rose to the position of director and in 1916 was asked by the Government to return again to India as president of the Indian Industrial Commission.

EXTREMISTS SEEKING CONTROL IN BRITISH TRADE STRUGGLES

Shipyard Workers Beginning to Repent Radical Leadership—Welsh Communists Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—That it is much easier to carry flamboyant resolutions to continue a strike than to arrange for its peaceful conclusion, is being forced gradually on those extremists who worked up a rebellion against what they term the treachery of the trade union leaders in calling upon the shipyard workers to resume work upon the amended terms.

It is one thing to denounce responsible officials for their inability to bring about the millennium; it is quite another matter to improve upon their work, as the rebellious individuals are beginning to realize to their sorrow. The rank and file, too, are somewhat disturbed by the "reports" from other centers which purport to reveal a determination to carry on the struggle. It now transpires that the Clyde, the Tyne and the Tees are resounding with the blows of the riveting hammers while the Thames is left to silence. Southampton waters and the Bristol Channel, too, are picking up the strands of industry which the lockout threw

to the winds.

UTILITY STRIKE POSSIBLE

There was a touch of 1918 about the meeting held at the Memorial Hall, London, a few evenings since, reminiscent of the days when one never knew whether the mood of the electrical workers favored one's riding or walking home. It is what is called the policy of striking utility undertakings.

The policy appears to have gone out of fashion of late, but a revival is promised if the meeting referred to above is any indication of the times. According to the speeches in support of the resolutions carried, the fight is to be taken right to the doorsteps of the enemy, attack is to displace the policy of defense. With this end in view, the conference demands that the members employed in the maintenance of gas, water, sewage and electric light and power undertakings in the County of London be immediately instructed to tender seven days' notice, with a view to forcing the engineering employers to withdraw their unjust demands, and thus bring the dispute to a speedy conclusion."

How engineering employers are to be brought to their knees by cutting off the supply of gas, water, and electric light and depriving the people of London of means of transit is not made clear. Fortunately there is not the remotest prospect of the orders being obeyed. The self-imposed leaders of these unofficial movements know that there is no hope of the "utility men" coming out in support.

Communists Active
As matters stand there is complete

Dry Sweden Forecast as Result of Vote to Be Taken in August

Stockholm, Sweden, June 3
Special Correspondence

O N AUGUST 27 next the Swedish people will vote on the question—Do you want prohibition of the making, selling and possessing of intoxicating liquors? Intoxicating liquors is understood to mean all beverages containing more than 2.25 per cent weight of alcohol.

It will be seen that the proposition is somewhat different from that adopted in American dry legislation. First, the allowed beverages may contain more alcohol; if the measure given above is counted, as is usual, by volume and not by weight, it will be about 2.45 per cent alcohol. Second,

the possession of intoxicating drinks would be prohibited. The proposed

temperance and prohibition work.

Dean Wieselgren for more than 50 years devoted his energy and talents to the fight against drink. The most outstanding result of his work was the abolition of home distilling in 1856, which was the means of cutting out most of the consumption of strong drinks. While the law against home-distilling prohibited private individuals from making distilled liquor, the government authorized the making of spirits in special distilleries, and strict regulations were set for the selling of distilled drinks by the so-called Gothenburg system.

Straw Vote for Prohibition

From 1879 a new era in temperance work opened and the Independent

temperance movement of Sweden.

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FRENCH MISSION DELAYS DEPARTURE

Frank Call for America's Debt Cancellation, However, Believed to Be Close at Hand

PARIS, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although the French Commission which is to proceed to Washington to furnish information to the American Debt Funding Commission did not go immediately, as was announced and anticipated, there is no doubt that France means to clear up any misunderstanding that exists about her financial position at the earliest possible moment.

The commission, headed by Jean Parmentier, was held back because there was uncertainty as to whether Germany would accept the conditions laid down by the Reparation Commission. Had she not done so, had France been forced to take military action. It is obvious that any explanations of the kind contemplated would have been ill-timed.

Mr. Morgan's Arrival

Moreover, J. Pierpont Morgan had come to Paris with the intention of testing the possibility of floating a loan. The loan was to be nominally for Germany, but in reality in large part for the Allies. What the Morgan Commission should decide at Paris would have immense reactions on what the Parmentier Commission would put forward.

The coming of Mr. Morgan rightly or wrongly raised expectations in France of America's returning interest in Europe. It should be understood that French politicians draw a sharp distinction between American financiers and the American Government. Undoubtedly, they say, it would be impossible for political reasons that the American Government should favor cancellation of debts, or that it should explicitly encourage new loans whether to Russia, to Germany, or to France.

But if the Government is bound to show caution, American financiers in their private capacity see quite clearly the need for a readjustment of the European burden. They can not continue to sit on a mountain of gold. They cannot ignore the impossibility of obtaining payments from Europe, or the fact that even were such payments possible, they would be disastrous. Too much gold is as bad as too little.

French politicians are well aware of the headway that such views are making. They are anxious to find the proper moment for discussing these grave financial subjects with America. But they do not wish to begin the discussion prematurely and provoke a rebuff.

Failure to Be Frank

The Parmentier commission in playing for time is only repeating the history of similar attempts to be frank with America. Sooner or later perfect frankness is inevitable. But every time France hesitates and decides to put off the day of discussion. So it was when René Viviani went to America immediately after the election of Mr. Harding. His real mission was not unlike that of M. Parmentier. It was considered that the moment had arrived to talk downright business with the Washington Administration which was thought to be ready for any scheme of cancellation. Not until the last moment was it discovered that a great blunder would be committed in engaging in conversations of this kind.

M. Viviani went to America as planned, but he did not say anything about cancellation, that dreadful and provocative word.

Again it will be remembered that Louis Loucheur caused some sensation when he declared that France could not pay her external debts. In view of the commotion caused by this utterance the Government repudiated M. Loucheur's statement and M. Loucheur himself climbed down. M. Loucheur was speaking as a private person, but he was a man of importance. There are those who believe that he was in effect Prime Minister, though M. Briand nominally occupied the post. It is hard to believe that a prominent man with cabinet experience would have deliberately made such a statement unless he had hoped to evoke a satisfactory response. It is hard to believe that he was entirely irresponsible. His speech aroused echoes, but they were not the kind of echoes which were hoped for. America appeared to receive the proposal angrily. Raymond Poincaré at once took pains to declare that M. Loucheur was not authorized by the Government.

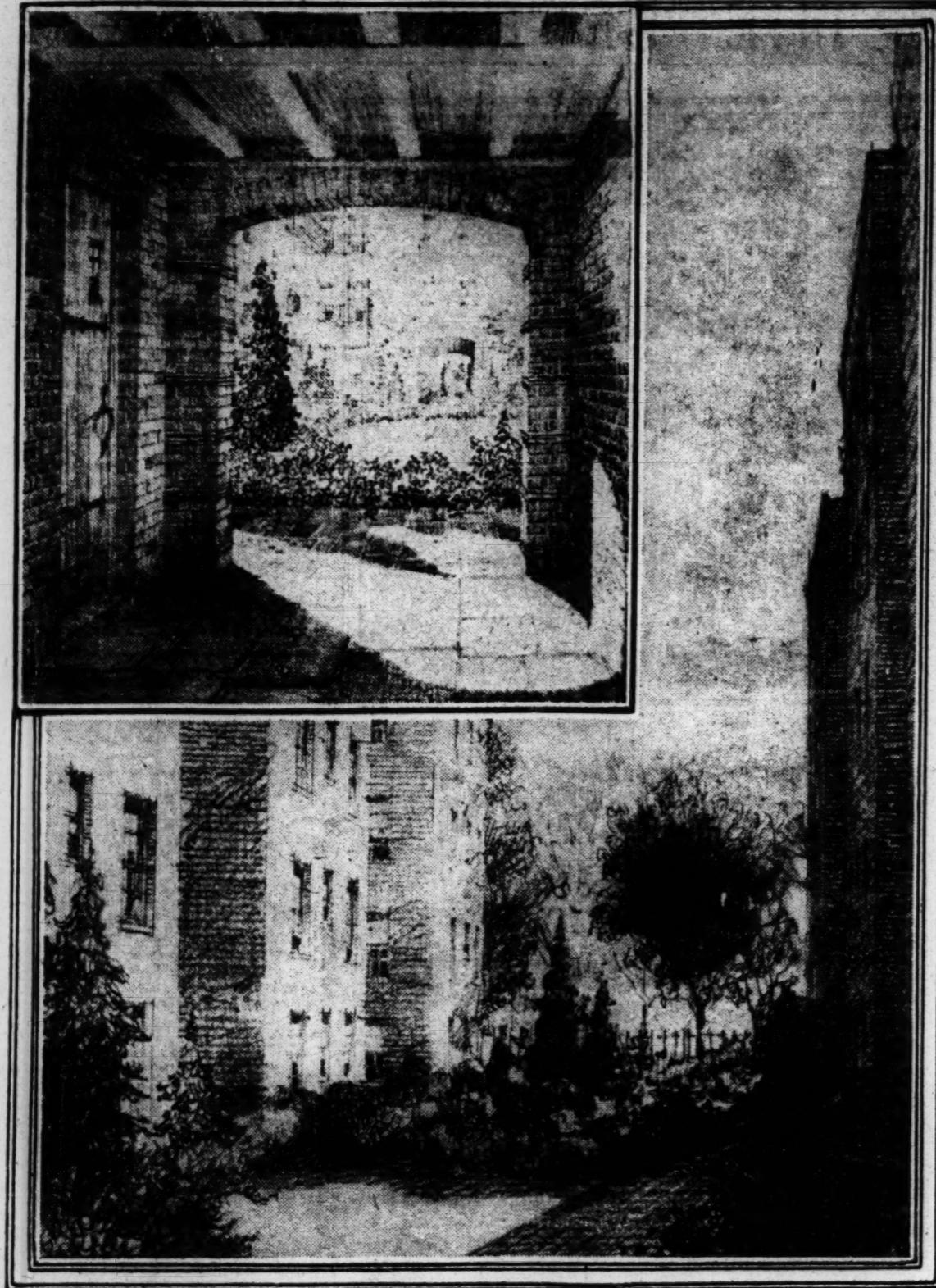
German Debt is Crux

Apparently, judging by the postponement of the departure of the Parmentier commission, the moment is not thought to be ripe even now. But eventually some sort of general international arrangement which will involve all round cancellation will have to be adopted. When M. Parmentier reaches Washington it is expected that he will state the case of France with the utmost candor. The hard, practical facts should be made plain. They are that France is prepared to refund all she has borrowed, on condition that she obtains the sums owing to her. If she cannot realize her expectations on Germany, how can she pay out? Her financial difficulties are entirely due to the default of Germany and, with the best will in the world, if there are no incoming there can be no outgoings.

One figure alone will supply the key to the situation. On the ordinary budget this year there is a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs. This deficit is due to the non-payment by Germany of reparations and pensions. France has had to pay them herself. They already amount to 80,000,000,000 francs. To pay them she has had to borrow money. The 4,000,000,000 francs represents the interest of those borrowings.

Cancellation Important

What is worse is that at least another 80,000,000,000 francs will have to be found, that is to say, another 4,000,000,000 francs will have to be put by way of interest to the annual charges of France. Already the service of the public debt amounts to 13,000,000,000 francs, on an ordinary budget of 24,000,000,000 francs. This



As Apartment Houses Projected by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Will Look to Tenants. Above—Arcade Leading to Entrances Grouped Around Central Garden. Below—View of Garden in Rear of Buildings

Beauty, Utility, and Economy Combine in New Housing Plan

New York, June 16

Special Correspondence

THE "low-rent" tenement building program of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, growing out of the efforts of the Lockwood legislative committee to relieve somewhat the housing shortage here and bring down high rents, will soon begin with the erection of four blocks of houses in Queens, three of them in Long Island City and the fourth in Astoria.

Probably the cancellation of France's external debt would not have the beneficial effects which it is supposed. By this is meant that the internal position which presents such difficulties will in no way be changed. But as it is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and as these external loans may, if pressed, lead to bad relationships, it is desirable that they should be cancelled since there is no prospect of their being paid. When the Parmentier Commission sets out for Washington it will doubtless be with the intention of making these things clear. It is indeed high time that perfect frankness were introduced into international affairs.

GHENT UNIVERSITY WARMLY WELCOMES AMERICAN SPEAKER

BRUSSELS, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. Robert A. Millikan of Washington, who recently arrived in Belgium, has given his first lecture at the Ghent University.

M. Millikan outlined the American mentality. Its chief characteristic, he explained, is "unity." If one travels 5000 kilometers in the United States one finds less difference in the customs, language, life and thoughts of the inhabitants than when one covers 100 kilometers in England or France. But for this "unity" the American democracy could not possibly exist, he said, owing to the immense surface on which it dwells, its 100,000,000 inhabitants, and the incongruous elements of which it is formed.

Railways and quick and comfortable means of traveling have been important factors of this "unity." The necessity of working has been another great factor. In order to gain possession of their present territory, the Americans had to fight constantly against nature—even more than against the Red Indians, who were never very numerous.

Americans have also become what they are owing to individual initiative. In America "Communism" is appreciated only by a few recently immigrated Russians. The real American objects to it in the same way that he objects to any social régime which tends toward the weakening of individualism.

Americans do not desire any castes by which privileges are made hereditary, nor do they wish to dominate the masses, for the masses do not think but merely respond to sentiments. Mr. Millikan mentioned eminent men of humble extraction and added that these were not exceptions. Most members of the present government are of poor origin and were unknown until quite recently.

Mr. Millikan's introductory lecture met with warm applause.

NEW BELGIAN TAXATION

BRUSSELS, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—The little Belgian village of Beau Saint which boasts of 300 inhabitants is in need of money. The Municipal Council have decided that whoever is unmarried at the age of 30 must pay a tax of 10 francs a year to the parish rates.

BACK TO THE LAND IS SOVIET SLOGAN

Russian Rehabilitation Depends Upon Solution of Agricultural Question

ZURICH, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—A business man who keeps in close touch with industrial and economic conditions in Russia contributes to The Christian Science Monitor some highly interesting observations concerning the state of affairs in the Soviet Republic.

He writes: "The rehabilitation of Russia primarily depends upon the right solution of the agricultural question. In former times, some 50 to 100 years ago, the big landowners of northern Russia cultivated their soil. Later, however, when serfdom was abolished and the railroad system to the south was extended, but chiefly on account of the extensive agricultural enterprises in the south, where the soil is unprofitable, it became unprofitable to cultivate the land. In fact, better and cheaper barley and wheat could be had from the south."

"During the last years, however, all the fields in the north and the center have more and more been cultivated by the present owners. A first-class authority on the subject has informed me that the governments around Moscow are sustaining themselves, in fact, they could spare some of their output, had the decree of last fall permitting the free cultivation of the soil not come out three months too late. In spite of all the difficulties, the land is being very carefully worked, and the population displays a great interest in the study of agriculture. The agricultural schools and colleges are well frequented, and the courses and lectures given at fairs are well attended by the peasants."

"The south has suffered most from the many wars. Cultivation of the soil was practically out of the question. Nevertheless, some agriculturists worked their fields last year but met with failure, for the drought which occurred all over Europe was also felt in Russia. An eyewitness, a man who was sent there for the purpose of investigating conditions, told me that in some districts the earth was as hard as rock to the depth of one meter; in others there was a layer of black dust on the surface one foot deep."

"This year, however, everything is different there: The peasants have had returned to their homes. They are to cultivate their portion, 120 acres per farm, for a period of seven or nine years. However, they lack machinery and especially draft animals. Only 10 per cent of the actual need is supplied. Not more than 12½ to 15 acres will be cultivated this year by each farm with its own resources. Surplus supplies of seeds have been purchased from Germany. A group of these peasants has formed a co-operative organization of 1000 farms, which organization in turn is a member of a government organization consisting of 10,000 farms."



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LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION SOUGHT IN ALL COUNTRIES

Vienna Chamber Collates Information in Effort to Stimulate World Uniformity

Special from Monitor Bureau
VIENNA, May 23—A good deal of evidence is forthcoming in these days of an ever increasing demand on all sides for additional legislation in Labor matters. Reports to this effect are continually coming in from every part of the world.

It is just about two years since a Labor Chamber was instituted in Vienna in the interests of the manual and non-manual employees of the Federal States of Vienna and of Lower Austria. This chamber has done some very useful work, and is now about to extend its activities further by the formation of a section of labor law to which all purely legal matters will be referred.

Uniform Legislation Sought
The new section will occupy itself with all cases affecting Labor which come into court and with keeping a record of all verdicts given; also with the publication of articles on legal matters in the trade union press and so forth. Further, it will get into touch with legal circles in other countries which may be of interest to home workers. From this it is hoped that ultimately perhaps some sort of understanding may be arrived at between workers in the same industry in different states. But of course conditions vary so widely from one country to another that a decision given in one will often be found to have very little bearing on one given in another, although it may appear at first sight to be parallel.

Some consideration of this sort was probably responsible for a resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, held at Calcutta. It was brought forward by

GREETINGS TO TOURISTS

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Wide Community Interest in Industrial Theater of Leeds

Leeds, May 26
THE industrial theater was the outcome of discussions between Mr. Dow, general manager of Messrs. Simpson Fawcett & Co. Ltd., a large manufacturing firm in Leeds; Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of the Leeds University; Sir Frank Benson and others, on the possibility of reaching the industrial classes through the production of good plays and thus eliciting their interest and co-operation. It was Sir Frank Benson, Mr. Dow told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who urged that the theater offered an ideal means of providing winter recreation and at the same time promoted study in a way which could easily be grasped by the workers.

Mr. Dow realized that this scheme could only materialize by starting a theater in the industrial part of the city and by encouraging the workpeople themselves to become actors and present plays. A company of workpeople, known as the Heptonstall Players, had already been formed in Halifax; these players were accordingly invited to come and give a series of scenes from Shakespeare to the workpeople in Leeds. This so interested the employees of Mr. Dow's firm that they immediately started three companies of their own, and from this beginning other companies sprang up in connection with seven well-known industrial firms in Leeds.

At first the plays were produced in a very amateurish way, and without an orchestra. But soon the productions began to assume a more professional air and great enthusiasm was evinced by all the workpeople. "Diana of Dobsons" was performed with great success and several Shakespearean plays were also given.

An interesting point is that the only professional connected with the theater is the producer, Mr. James R. Gregson of Huddersfield, himself a workman, and the author of several plays, who is coaching the employees of Messrs. Simpson Fawcett. The scenery is all made by the workpeople, and through the kindness of Mr. Dow the writer was privileged to see the theater and its appointments, which, it may be said, reflect the highest credit on the skill of the workers. The stage is lighted by electric lights, in five colors all fitted up by electricians of the firm in their spare time.

The theater has a membership of 1,000. Admission is by subscription, and the tickets are transferable. The hall, which is rented for the purpose, is situated within a few yards of the factory and holds 800 people. It is always packed, and sometimes as many as 200 people are turned away, which fact alone speaks well for the popularity of the venture. In connection with the theater there are now three orchestras, one of which has 20 players. The music undoubtedly gives a professional touch to the production.

In all, the Industrial Theater has produced 30 companies, who have played to about 35,000 people. So far the theater has run at a loss of about £100 to Messrs. Simpson Fawcett, but next season it is hoped to make it entirely self-supporting by simply raising the charges for admission.

Encouraged by the success of the past season, a much more varied program is now being arranged. Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Romeo and Juliet" will be given, together with modern plays by such dramatists as Rostand, Drinkwater, G. B. Shaw, and Masefield.

Remarkable progress has been made during the season. At first everything was very immature, but soon the productions began to improve, until at the close of the season a review of the productions figured as a regular feature in the local papers along with reviews of plays given at other theaters.

One interesting experiment, among many that have been made by the Leeds Industrial Theater, was in the production of the "Merchant of Venice," when the company was composed entirely of actors drawn from the blacksmiths' shops, with the exception of the three girls who were required for the women's parts.

The effect of the industrial theater has been to induce a large body of workpeople to study Shakespeare, and lectures have been given in the factory on the history, geography, and ideals of the plays given. This has a distinctly educational value, and there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of interest, if not actual appreciation, has been aroused in good drama. Many of the plays have been seen by people who have never before been inside a theater.

It will be granted that seeing a Shakespeare play is of greater educational value than watching a modern cinema show, and in this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Dow has been struck by the improvement that has taken place in the cinema and theater entertainment since the opening of the industrial theater. At least one cinema now advertises a nature study film at every show, and one music hall has turned into a repertory theater, with financial success.

Mr. Dow spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of comradeship—always a

feature of his organization—and goodwill to the firm as a whole, which is remarked upon by every visitor who goes round the factory. This, in Mr. Dow's opinion, is a most important point, as he believes that the greater part of the Labor unrest in Britain today is not a demand for impossible conditions in living, but simply the claim of the worker to be a free man, to think out and study his work for himself under the best conditions. It is a claim for social and economic equality, for a free development of self-respect.

D. M. H.

Comparative Summer Show of Paintings Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19.—Such Frenchmen as Courbet, Fantin-Latour, Carrière, Forain, and Le Sidaner for the leaders of one camp, and Luks, Du Bois, Sloan, Prendergast, and Myers on the American side, with the Spaniard, Zuloaga, and the Irishman, Sir John Lavery, thrown in for good measure, comprise the lineup at the Kraushaar Galleries in a comparative exhibition of painting to run through the summer.

Differences and similarities between the two schools stand out here, emphasized perhaps by the rampant racial assertiveness of the Spaniard. Lavery comes close to the earlier Franco-American harmonies, which Courbet inaugurated. A foreword in the catalogue by Guy Du Bois, speaking for the Americans, has an illuminating paragraph on this point. He says: "The difference between French and American painting resembles the differences between a sympathetic father and son. While they have much in common they are opposites in sophistication. We have a tendency to modify and even to sweeten documentary evidence. The French err the other way. Their sophistication is not alone greater philosophically, it is greater in technic."

Two of Courbet's russet-colored and mellow landscapes strike the note of romance in terms of simple realism before sophistication became widespread. Carrière also worked in a mood of sweet simplicity and a portrait in monochrome by him is to be seen here. Henri Fantin-Latour in "La Toilette" upholds the French point of view in handling the intimate details of mundane existence. Monticelli conducts his revels in color and design with his accustomed gayety in "The Baptism" and Le Sidaner spreads his canvas again with his tremulous web of shimmering, iridescent tones in an evening scene at Montreal.

Johan Jongkind and Eugene Boudin are recorders of the tranquil moods of nature and the ports of Amsterdam and Trouville are their respective themes. Sir John Lavery has a portrait and a seascape done in his low-toned and fluent style, but the emphasis of the superficial here is at the cost of the sincere. Ignacio Zuloaga strides into the assembled company in his portrait of "Antonio La Gallega" with the picturesqueness and vividness of some flashing Span-

R. F.

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago Plan for Salvaging Plays Crowded Off Broadway

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The serious problem of providing a future for plays and musical comedies of merit which fall to thrive in over-theatrical New York finds partial solution in the activities of a new company operating in Chicago. The company has taken the rather unlikely and unattractive name of Broadway Productions, Inc., but interest lies in its purpose, more than in its signature.

This company offered in Chicago William Hurlbut's comedy, "Lillies of the Field," and a musical show, "For Goodness' Sake," which is more successful than the play in observing the elements of good taste. It is not at all likely that either the play or the lyric entertainment would have ventured into the Continent's deep interior without the assistance of the new organization.

That is the point. Each season sees staged in the more than half a hundred theaters of New York a considerable number of plays which fail because of the division of public attention, or for lack of proper promotion. Some of these short-lived pieces unquestionably are preferable to many attractions which rich and well-intrenched managements are able to keep alive and eventually send on tour. The play of some merit, produced by an independent manager, and representing, perhaps, his one venture in a season, must quickly succeed in New York, else it will quickly vanish. Even some plays which linger in New York for a considerable time fail to make enough money to warrant their owners in sending them on tour.

Here Broadway Productions, Inc., all are experienced in the theater: George W. Lederer, the originator of musical comedy as it is known in this land, is the managing director. He was for years a well-known producer, and as manager of the Colonial Theater was long a resident of Chicago. Otto Harbach is an industrious and successful librettist. Harold Orlob is well known as a composer of scores for the musical shows. John McKee has been in theatrical management for many years. These are the four who have inaugurated the new venture.

Frohman's Empire Theater

NEW YORK, June 19.—The thirtieth season of the Empire Theater ended with the final performance of the Players Club production of "The Rivals," and for the next two months the house will be given over to painters, interior decorators, carpenters and electricians. The famous playhouse, in which Charles Frohman made so many of his chief productions, is to be completely refurbished and redecorated before the next season opens early in September.

The main floor of the auditorium is to be torn out and a new one, constructed after an up-to-date model, is to be laid. New carpets are to be put

down and the entire house will be re-seated, the coverings for the chairs being specially woven. A wider space will be left between the rows of chairs, too, so that the spectators may be perfectly comfortable. There will be new hangings throughout. The general color scheme will remain the same.

There will be improvements also on the stage. Chief of these will be the installation of a new electric system which will combine all the latest inventions and improvements and that will make possible the presentation of any desired light effect.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts Summer Season

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—With the departure of the 22 Cresson Scholarship students for Europe and with the removal of the Annual Exhibition of the work of the students from the walls of the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the show taken on the summer aspect of a gallery of masters, old and young. With the Gibson Collection and other special collections, the galleries are rich in characteristic pictures of all periods and this summer, by reason of the canvases loaned during the special exhibition of Thomas Sully's works, some of which have been allowed to remain on the walls, the Academy is particularly strong in American portraiture. Wagner conducted Fred Wagner, who has made the scenery of Philadelphia, and its suburban reaches quite his own. Illustration and sketch class will be under the control of George Harding and all the facilities for studio work and open-air work will be at the disposal of every student under the direction of the artist instructors, with D. Roy Miller as a resident director of the school.

Among the famous Sully portraits that remain with the Academy for the moment is the celebrated painting of Queen Victoria ascending the throne which was commissioned by the Saint George Society in 1838. Consequently in addition to the well-known portraits by Sully owned by the Academy, such as the studies of Fanny Kemble and portraits of well-known local leaders in business and society, Sully is more dramatically represented than ever this summer while what with a growing interest in portraiture by American painters of all periods the Academy galleries have acquired fame which brings visitors from all over the country, not only to see the range of portraiture but to study the incomparable Washingtons by Stuart and the Peales and other works of the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period, since beginning with Benjamin West and the father of them all and ending with Eakins, the Academy has a continuous and unbroken succession of portraits by the men who established the American school at home and abroad.

Aside from the interest in the Academy galleries, special attention is concentrated this year on the unique open-air work being conducted at the summer school of the Academy which is located at the historic Yellow Springs, now called Chester Springs.

in the Pickering Valley. The summer work is now in its sixth year. The big sculpture studio, which has been developed out of a rearranged barn, one of the largest structures on the grounds, is ample in size that the largest farm animals can be studied in the studio, while at the same time open-air work in animal sculpture is carried on in the grounds adjacent to the new studio, which is under the direction of Albert Lassele. The first experiments in this work last year were so successful that the coming classes in sculpture in all its phases, portraiture, figure work, and animal studies is looked forward to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Fairmount Park Concert Plans PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19 (Special Correspondence)—It seems quite probable at this writing that some summer orchestral concerts will be given at various points in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by a group of musicians from the Philadelphia Orchestra. The movement has gained in popularity and some measures have been enacted at City Hall to appropriate enough money to further the project. It is planned to have a group of about 50 musicians, who will offer standard selections of classical music as well as some lighter numbers. There has been no mention made as yet as to who the conductor will be, and there is considerable curiosity over this question. With such a remarkable group of musicians under him the conductor should have no difficulty in setting a standard which will make possible the carrying on of these concerts in other seasons. Stands are to be built in three places in the park, and the orchestra will use the various stands on specified evenings.

A full company of native actors and actresses from India are about to try the experiment of performing a drama in their own language at a London theater. This is at the Duke of York's, and the piece selected for the purpose is "The Goddess," written by Niranjan Pal.

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Scenes From Two of the 30 Productions Made by the Leeds Industrial Theater

Above—"The Merchant of Venice," With Blacksmith Cast

Photograph © Fred S. Skinner, Leeds

Below—"Diana of Dobsons"

Photograph reproduced by permission of The Yorkshire Observer

Books and Bookmen

Mr. Binyon is an authority on Oriental art and he is now deputy keeper in charge of Oriental prints and drawings at the British Museum. His "Painting in the Far East," which was published in a revised edition in 1913, is one of the best books relating to the history of pictorial art in China and Japan which have been written.

Coulsen Cadie, author of "The Cornish Penny" (Stokes) comes from an ancient Cornish family which supplies him with a great-great-grandfather who was a duke. He wrote his first novel at sixteen, but did not publish it. Returning to England in 1915 from five years in Africa, he settled down to write. "Dandelions" was his first book, published in America in 1917, by Knopf. Two years later he bought a house in Hampton-in-the-Bush, a village of Oxfordshire. Here he wrote "The Cornish Penny," which is one of the distinctive novels of the season.

During Rockwell Kent's eight-months' stay in Patagonia he is to make illustrations for a book on exploration which the Putnams plan to publish next year.

Phyllis Bottome, who writes "The Kingfisher" (Doran), is an Englishwoman, the wife of Captain Forbes-Dennis of the British Army, now a passport officer in Vienna. Captain Forbes-Dennis was born in India and went to France with the first regiment of Indian troops. His wife did relief work in France during the war, and is still actively engaged in it in Vienna. At 16 she wrote her first novel which she submitted to Longmans, Green & Co., in London. Andrew Lang was reader for the publishing house at that time and, on his recommendation, the manuscript was accepted for publication. She has spent much time in Italy and Switzerland and, when a child, visited America, but scarcely ventured beyond New York. Since her previous novel, "The Dark Tower," has been so well received in America, she is anxious to return and see the country.

"Nene," recently published in translation by George H. Doran Company, won for Ernest Pérochon, in 1920, the Goncourt Prize. Up to that time, the author was an obscure country school teacher. The French edition is inscribed "Vouillé Deux Sevres," May 31, 1914, which indicates a wait of six years for recognition. The story goes that all the leading publishers in Paris had refused the manuscript one after another. When the Goncourt Prize was awarded, no critic in Paris had heard of "Nene" and no bookseller could provide a copy. Not even the publishers had been wise enough to anticipate the demand which, in a few months, resulted in a sale of 70,000 copies. The sales in France have now gone over 400,000.

A full company of native actors and actresses from India are about to try the experiment of performing a drama in their own language at a London theater. This is at the Duke of York's, and the piece selected for the purpose is "The Goddess," written by Niranjan Pal.

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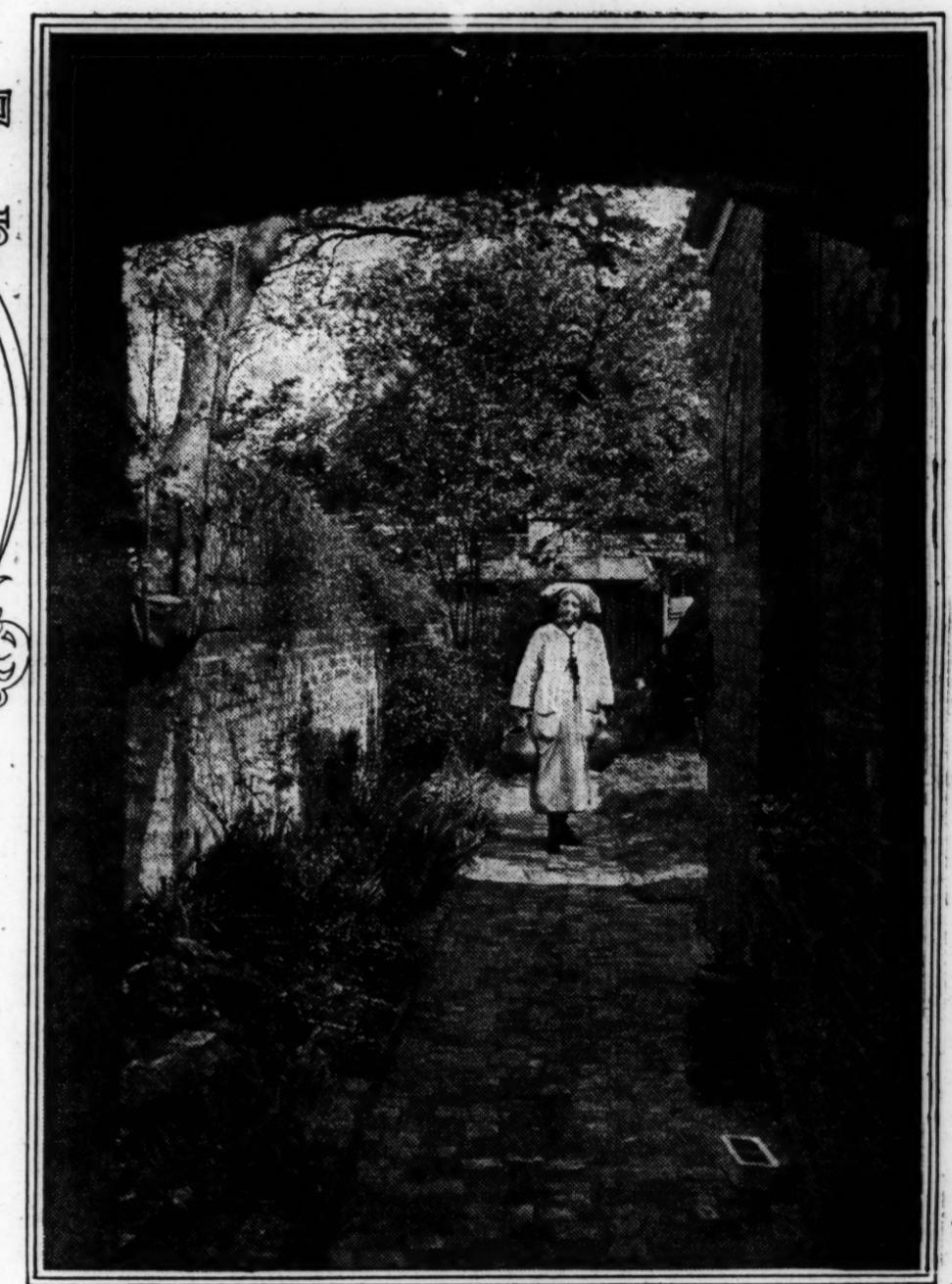
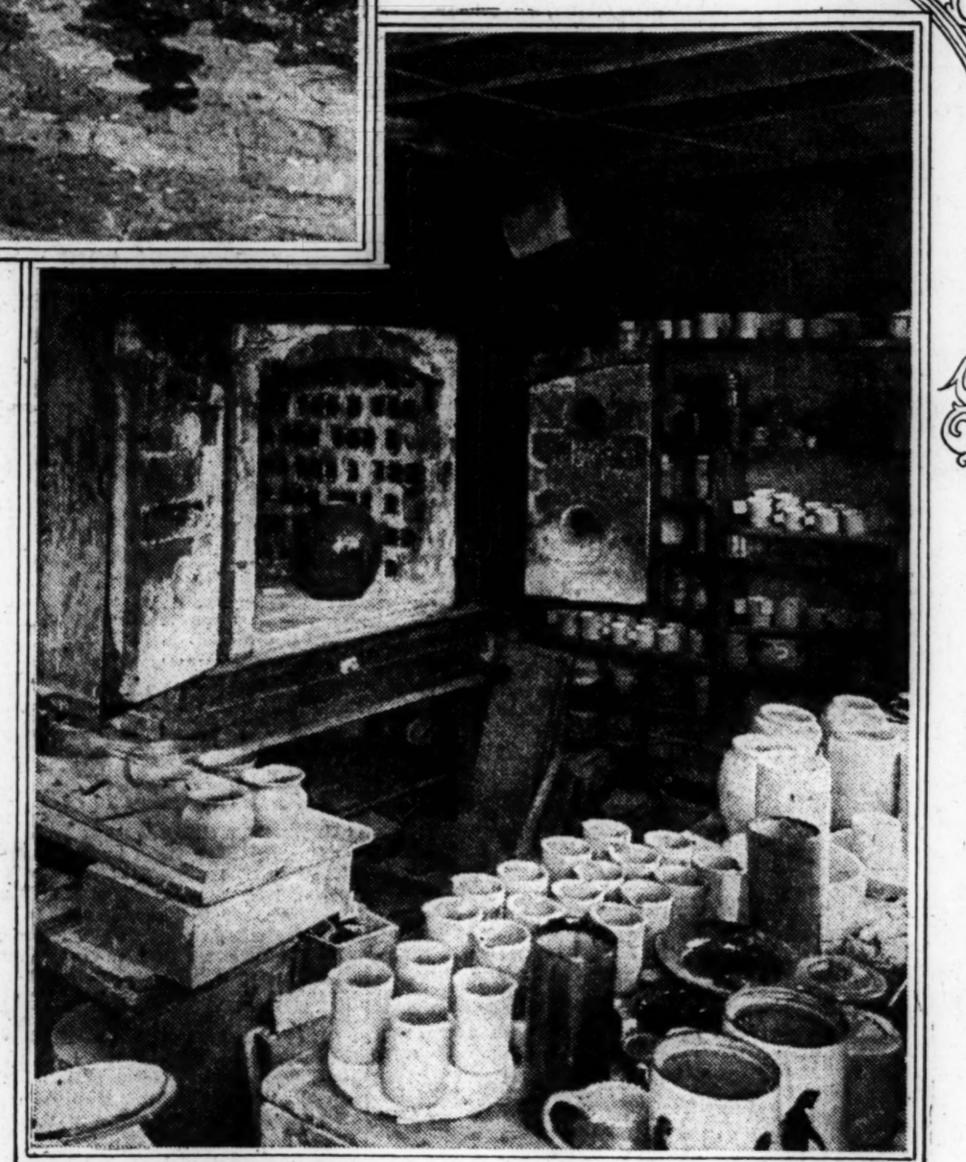
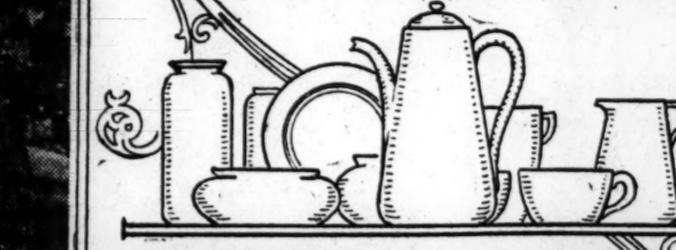
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DAYTON, OHIO

Walt-O'er

Miss Dora Lunn, in Her London Shop, Shapes With Gentle Hand the Whirling Clay



ONE of the first women to start as a pottery maker in England, Miss Dora Lunn, is the daughter of the man who introduced the teaching of pottery making into the art schools of the country. He was at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and at the Art School, Camberwell, and was the author of two technical books on the subject of pottery intended for art teachers and students.

At Home With Old Furniture

An interesting point about this modern pottery, and one which speaks eloquently of the beauty and dignity of it, is the fact that, placed in a house filled with fine antique furniture, it looks thoroughly at home, and nothing makes a better background for it than old oak.

Miss Lunn began by specializing in embroidery at the Royal College of Art and also went through the Architectural School. The latter experience, she says, has been a help to her in designing her pottery.

"It has given me a larger idea of design," she explained. "You design a pot for a whole room, and I try to imagine each pot in its surroundings. It has also aided me to get restraint in knowing where to put pattern."

Learning to Throw

Asked how she came to exchange these two subjects for pottery making she replied, "I really took up pottery to help my father as we were thinking of starting a school together. He taught me everything except throwing, and I made the pots in molds and colored and fired them. Then, one day, I received a commission to make a big vase that would have to be done on the wheel. I had heard that there was a man down on the embankment giving exhibitions in throwing, and I asked him to give me my first lesson, and afterward I had others from an expert thrower from a factory.

"I expect my interest in pottery must have started very early, because I remember when we were children digging up clay in the garden and making pots and drying them on the walls. When I first started in earnest six years ago, I had the idea of making ordinary everyday things. I was, however, persuaded by someone who was very interested in my work to go for great big pots and expensive glazes. I think that if it had not been for that I should never have done the high-class work that I have done, or at any rate only in very small pieces."

In designing her pots Miss Lunn's great aim is simplicity, but she upholds a high standard of work, as she believes that people who make hand-made things should not, as they are sometimes prone to do, hide behind defects that they could overcome.

The Potter at the Wheel

"You are called a thrower," she explained as the wheel started to whirl in obedience to an electric motor, "because you have to throw the clay on to the wheel. You must master the wheel, and when the wheel whirled on, 'or it will master you.'

The clay gradually shaped symmetrically under her expert fingers. It coiled up into a pillar and then was pressed downwards. "You do that to make sure that there are no lumps in it," she explained, in answer to a question.

Then it was gradually molded to a cup shape and removed from the wheel in a "green" state. Presently it would be piled with many other pots of different shapes and sizes in a kiln and left to bake 24 hours, when it would be taken out, having arrived at the "biscuit" stage. Next it would undergo the glazing process, and once more be returned to the kiln to emerge finally ready for the household where pretty things are appreciated. A decorative piece of pottery often has more firing for color effects. Miss Lunn is

now experimenting in stoneware, in which she is fulfilling a long-felt desire.

When the pottery was first shown at the British Industries Fair five years ago it was immediately picked out for

special notice by the head of one of the most noted firms of art decorators in England, and since then it has been represented at many exhibitions. It has also been exhibited in Holland, where it was much appreciated.

United States Sand-Suckers Disturb the Shores of Pelee

IN sight of the mainland on a clear day, but a thousand miles away from the rest of Canada as far as the ordinary relationships of the workday world are concerned, Pelee Island rests in the blue waters of Lake Erie. In one sense the people of Pelee are not unlike the residents on the Isle of Man, nesting in the sea close to Britain. Their habits and customs and institutions are their own and they have very little in common with the activities of the people of Ontario, only a dozen miles away.

of late, however, and action is being taken in the Ontario Legislature to prevent further inroads into the land of the island. The removal of sand from the sandbars in Lake Erie takes away the natural protection of the shore line, with the result that many acres have been washed away all along the shore, and the material removed for use in building operations in United States cities.

Winter Isolation

The island has no immigration. The people there are nearly all descendants of William McCormick, who got possession of the island about 100 years ago and parcelled it out to his children and their children. The McCormicks are of course still largely in the majority. The people of the island do not visit a great deal on the mainland and people on the mainland do not frequently go to the island. The sole means of communication in the summer is a single telephone cable and the only means of transportation is a small steamer, whose trips are sufficiently irregular to discourage tourists and week-end traffic. It serves, however, to keep the islanders in touch and to bring supplies for the "general stores" at which the residents transact all their merchandising. At the first sign of winter weather the solar cable goes out of business and the steamer discontinues its trips.

Mail is taken over to the mainland and back in a small steel boat. When the ice closes in, the boat is equipped with runners and sturdy mail carriers push it over the ice or row it through the open water. It is a difficult journey on many occasions, but the mail during the winter is only once a week and comes to be the outstanding event on the island. It is only one of the many picturesque and unusual features in connection with this little-known part of Ontario.

Rich Farming Land

The island originally was heavily wooded. Each of those to whom William McCormick donated land was given a section of woods and a section of marsh to drain. Pioneer work by these island farmers soon produced many thousands of acres of arable and very fertile land, but a great deal of marsh land remained. The result was the formation of a drainage scheme which worked out satisfactorily at a cost of \$250,000, and which is still used to reclaim and maintain the fertile black soil of the swamps, in which special crops may be grown to an extent not dreamed of on the mainland of Ontario. Vegetables are grown extensively and fruit culture is one of the mainstays of the people. This is the only spot within the borders of Canada where the Catawba grape may be successfully grown. Elsewhere the season is too short. Cultivation of vineyards is a big industry on the island.

General farming is the principal industry. Wonderful fields of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes give evidence of the remarkable fertility of the soil.

Fishing of all kinds is found profitable. The entire catch is marketed on the United States shore. The waters about the island are fished for bass-fishing, and the few regular vis-

itors are chiefly those who are attracted by the reputation of Pelee in this regard. The Pelee Club, composed of a number of business men of Cincinnati, have a beautiful club house and grounds near one of the docks, and the members have been faithful in their summer attendance for many years. A club of Cleveland men now has a foothold and improvements are planned this year. The Ohio-Pelee Club of Toledo has located a new club house on the east beach.

Although the island is only about nine miles long and four miles wide, the motor car seems to have found as much favor as on the mainland. There are about 60 cars on the island. Their utility is unquestioned, and as for pleasure, it would be hard to find prettier drives than there are all through the island. The roads along the dykes and the lake shore are beautiful at all seasons.

Four churches minister to the religious needs of the islanders and there are also four good schools. The social life of the people is much like that of other rural communities in Ontario, although the isolation of the island has resulted in a stimulus being given to the idea of community plays, concerts and banquets. The dramatic talent as well as the musical talent, is always supplied by natives. Concerts and social gatherings may be attended every evening during the winter.

The daily excitement would be hard to find, except on the one day of the week when the mail sled arrives. Sometimes slush ice and blizzards delay the mail and the couriers have more than once spent the night on the icefield between the island and the mainland. Winter sport is limited largely to ice-boating. These ice yachts are almost as numerous as the ordinary sailing craft are in summer.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Harvard and Yale Crews Are Ready for Their Big Regatta

Red Top and Gales Ferry Reports Indicate Both Camps Are in Prime Shape and Confident

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22—(Special)—On the eve of the most picturesque and traditionally interesting rowing duel in America, the Harvard-Yale race, all wait in readiness. Tomorrow the Crimson and Blue will meet in a triple fight on the water, the varsity eight race, the junior varsity race, and the freshman eight race.

The final stroke of preparation was applied at both camps this afternoon, and a tense and drawn out wait set in. Forty-eight athletes have been primed to the point of highest possible condition, and are veritably gnashing at their chains to get away in the great clash tomorrow.

R. Heber Howe, director of rowing at Harvard, and George P. Corderry, head coach at Yale, both declared themselves and their men in absolute readiness today, and asserted profound confidence in the ability of their protégés. Each, in the first year of his rowing directorship at these great institutions, awaits the outcome of the regatta, especially in the varsity eights, of course, with a peculiar and intense interest. It is generally believed among those in the upper vein of rowing activity at both Harvard and Yale that the order at the four-mile finish line tomorrow will have much to do with shaping the future rowing policies of the two universities, as well as answering the great current discussion which has been rife for months.

New London was converted into a whirling metropolis by gradual but indubitable process today. By afternoon it quartered a load of humanity greatly in excess of its ordinary population, and by night and tomorrow morning, when the full contingent of visitors will have arrived, hotel space, automobile parking areas, and even eating facilities will be at a premium. The Harvard-Yale regatta, regardless of the previous record of its participants, will always remain the historically fascinating and traditionally colorful classic that it has ever been in the more than half-century of its life; one cannot visit New London and be a spectator of this great struggle and keep from noting the enthusiasm and thrill of it; and even this year, when neither Harvard nor Yale has produced a single major victory on the water, there is not the faintest lassitude of interest. It promises to be a typical Harvard-Yale regatta.

Both Harvard and Yale partook of their final workouts today. Easiness was the order of the concluding program. No chances were taken in the possibility of dislodging the excellent condition which each coach believes he has arrived at, and stringent rigid eyes followed every movement of every oarsman at either camp.

Coach Howe, in the superiority which he obtains through his use of daylight-saving time, sent his crews out over the rain-quenched surface of the Thames today a short time in advance of his up-river rival. Coach Corderry's pupils soon appeared on the water, however, and the thousands who have already congregated here, and who have been unable to formulate definite opinions heretofore, strained eyes and ears in the effort to grasp some hint which would give them an inkling of the final judgment tomorrow.

It is a fact, indeed, that prognostication has been most generously engorged in critics this year. Down at Philadelphia, in the American Henley, a Harvard third eight won a scrub victory over some unknowns; but that is inconsequential. The big names in tomorrow's clash have yet to prove themselves. They have been so shifted and jugged and changed about as to justify their being labeled entirely virgin rowing representatives; moreover, they can hardly be summoned to account for the sins of their 1922 predecessors, and whichever one wins tomorrow can be awarded unstinted praise, without the damaging effect of recollection of any previous disaster.

The reason that nothing has been advanced confidently on the prospect of tomorrow's meeting, then, is that the 1922 record of each participant has been so monotonously, and disastrously, similar; that the cogs of both machines have not been without their revolutionary development, especially at Yale; that since neither Harvard nor Yale has appeared in full aquatic dress for so long, no wise judge will disallow the possibility of much having taken place in that interim; and, lastly, that no authoritative one seems willing to pass a final judgment on the methods and comparative merits of the rival coaches, who clash for the first time in this upper strata of American rowing.

If the race had been rowed three weeks ago, Harvard probably, though not unquestionably, would have won. Since that time Yale has done much, has progressed immeasurably under the tutelage of her new director, George Corderry, who shifted places with his brother James, in the handling of the varsity and freshman combinations, since the débâcle on the Housatonic, May 20, when Cornell and Princeton simply ran away from the Blue. Harvard's last appearance, in fact, was hardly less a catastrophe, for on May 6 she came in far in the wake of Navy and Princeton, in the triangular regatta on the Charles. But the Crimson, too, has improved vastly, and Dr. Howe seems at least to have accomplished that which he has heretofore been unable to do—select eight supreme oarsmen from a boisterous 16 who persistently and doggedly jumped up and disrupted any conclusion that they were "second-string material." The substance of all is, then, that two greatly improved and dangerous, though as yet unknown, eights will clash in the main varsity encounter tomorrow afternoon.

What few independent and unprejudiced guesses have been made relative to tomorrow's outcome have indicated a leaning toward Harvard. Some peo-

ple seem to think that Yale has had such a tempestuous and miserable year of it that she cannot even yet recover from the mess; while others are perfectly willing to grant that Harvard looks to have the more powerful and faster boat.

The truth is that two commendable crews, each with its good points, and each with its outstanding difference, will clash tomorrow. Harvard is a well-finished, smooth-working crew, which, however, has never in all its rows this year shown that it knows how to use legs to full advantage, a defect which, combined with inability to obtain the best condition, has the unavoidable effect—the men tiring after the first mile and the whole crew going ragged to pieces. Both of these faults, more particularly that of condition, has been subjected to much attention and has

Will Open Harvard-Yale Regatta on Thames River Tomorrow



Yale Freshman, Eight-Oared Crew (Upper)—W. N. Ryerson, Bow; A. M. Morris, No. 2; C. F. Isham, No. 3; W. K. Bradbury, No. 4; A. M. Wilson, No. 5; T. H. Rider, Eliot, No. 6; S. I. Miller, No. 7; H. W. Sage, Stroke; L. R. Stoddard, Coxswain. Harvard Freshman Eight (Lower)—B. F. Rice-Bassett, Bow; H. J. Weissman, No. 2; T. L. Eliot, No. 3; G. S. Mumford, Jr., No. 4; C. R. Johnson, No. 5; J. P. Hubbard, No. 6; S. B. Kelley, No. 7; Lovell Thompson, Stroke; C. S. Heard, Coxswain.

shown improvement since the last race. In the final stages of the Navy-Princeton race Harvard was pitiful to look at; perhaps the fact the crew were hopelessly distanced had something to do with this; but the fact remains that no trace of the defect has shown up in the violent brushing staged by the first and second varlets on the Thames.

Two informal races are scheduled to take place late this afternoon. The first one will be between the combination eights of the two camps and the second a race between two graduate eights for the R. F. Herrick trophy now held by Harvard.

The combination crews, which are made up of four freshmen and four upper-class men, will row over a two-mile course and the event is expected to be a battle royal, with Harvard starting as slight favorite.

The race for "Gentlemen's Eights" will be over a half-mile course.

Neither crew had been selected up to noon today, but with graduates rapidly coming in during the early afternoon, both camps were confident of being able to put representative eights to top condition.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO LEADS IN WESTERN GOLF

Maroons, Playing in Conference Semi-Final Round Today, Are Favorites

CHICAGO, June 22—Running true to the form they displayed in the qualifying round of the first official Western Conference golf tournament, the four leaders in the stroke play survived the two match-play rounds at the Midlothian Country Club yesterday and secured the honor of being today's semi-finalists. Chicago, team champion, placed two men, Michigan and Illinois, one each.

In the upper half of the bracket, B. E. Ford '22, Chicago, will meet H. A. Loeb Jr. '22, Michigan; while in the lower half G. C. Hartman Jr. '23, captain of the Chicago team, will oppose R. E. Rolf '24, Illinois. Play will be at 36 holes, and over the long route the two Chicago players are favorites, varieties.

The Ford-Loeb match looks to be the better of the two, as Rolf is brilliant at times and mediocre at others. Perfect golfing weather again favored the players and the course, which is beginning to show signs of lack of rain, extremely last.

As the pairings were made on the numerical system, there were few surprises, the majority of the men who had led their opponents in the qualifying round winning. The most notable exception was the victory of A. B. C. Boch '23, of Wisconsin, over C. W. McGuire Jr. '22, Chicago, by a margin of 4 and 3. Boch, who won his place in the match-play rounds after a play-off, was five shots behind McGuire, but yesterday he showed himself a fine player. In the afternoon he gave Rolf a tight battle, although the Illinois player had a card of 75.

Burdette Ford's play in the afternoon was a feature, as against H. W. Walker of Illinois he made the first five holes three strokes under par in figures that Jock Hutchison would be pleased with. These holes measure 406, 196, 359, 338 and 390 yards, and Ford's card read 3, 3, 3, 4, 3. As Walker got a 3 on the fourth, they had a sequence of five 3s between them. Ford went out in 37 and was 4 up, Walker taking 44. The Illinois player won the next two, but Ford then won three straight, taking the match 5 and 4.

Loeb defeated Lawrence H. Bauer '22, Wisconsin, 2 up in a ding-dong match in which he was 2 up at the turn. Loeb won the eleventh and was 3 and 5. Bauer won the next two, leaving Loeb 1 up, but the latter made a birdie 4 on the long sixteenth and was dormie 2. Bauer took the next 4 and 5, but Loeb took the home hole with a birdie 3.

Hartman had a runaway match from H. T. Smith '24, Michigan, going out in 39 and being 4 up, winning 7 and 6.

Rolf in defeating Boch 2 and 1, had a card of 38—38—76. Rolf getting 28—41—79. Rolf was 3 and 4, but lost the next two holes and won the seventeenth and the match. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

B. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated V. B. Brown, Purdue, 2 up.

H. W. Walker, Illinois, defeated Arthur Windett, Ohio, 2 and 1.

L. H. Bauer, Wisconsin, defeated J. E. Bixler, Purdie, 4 and 3.

H. A. Loeb Jr., Michigan, defeated H. W. Capen, Wisconsin, 3 and 2.

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated M. C. Frost, Wisconsin, 3 and 2.

H. T. Smith, Michigan, defeated G. A. Alberlund, Northwestern, 2 and 1.

A. B. C. Boch '23, Wisconsin, defeated C. W. McGuire Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3.

R. E. Rolf, Illinois, won from L. S. Hatch, Illinois, by default.

SECOND ROUND

B. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated H. W. Walker, Illinois, 5 and 4.

H. A. Loeb Jr., Michigan, defeated L. H. Bauer, Wisconsin, 2 up.

G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated H. T. Smith, Michigan, 7 and 6.

R. E. Rolf, Illinois, defeated A. B. C. Boch, Wisconsin, 2 and 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
37	21	.58
St. Louis	33	.559
Brooklyn	32	.525
Pittsburgh	28	.509
Chicago	28	.491
Cincinnati	29	.475
Boston	24	.438
Philadelphia	19	.352

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 14—10, Philadelphia 14 (by innings). Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4 (by innings). Cincinnati vs. Boston (postponed). St. Louis vs. New York (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

Brooklyn at New York.

FOOTBALL RUNS NOT ENOUGH

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 R H E Brooklyn ... 0 2 3 0 2 1 0 0 2 3—19 2 Pittsburgh ... 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 2 2—14 6 Batteries— Cadore, Mamaux, Smith, DeBerg, Miller; Carlson, Morrison, Hanmer, Hirsch, Adams and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Adams. Umpires—Wilson and Sentelle. Time—2h. 30m.

PHILLY HOMERS ARE FUTILE

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 R H E Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 6 11 0 Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 1 3 4 2 2

Batteries— Aldridge and Wirt; G. Smith, Singleton and Henline. Losing pitcher—G. Smith. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 10m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	47	.746
Rochester	37	.597
New York City	32	.508
Buffalo	32	.508
Toronto	30	.470
Reading	30	.455
Syracuse	25	.387
Newark	29	.323

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Newark 2, Syracuse 0. Syracuse 4, Newark 0. Baltimore 5, Buffalo 3. Baltimore-Jersey City (rain). Toronto—Reading (rain).

HERMAN BASEBALL CAPTAIN
PROVIDENCE, June 21—R. Herman, 23, of Miltown, N. J., was elected captain of the Colgate University baseball nine for 1923 here today. Herman has played on the varsity nine for three years, covering third base. He has also played on the football and basketball teams.

Expected to Star in Harvard-Yale Baseball Game at New Haven



HARVARD-YALE GAME TODAY

Much Postponed Championship Series Starts on Latter's Field

LINUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

Harvard	Yale
Lincoln, 3b.....	...c. Crane
Gordon, rf.....	...h. O'Hearn
Capt. Conlon, ss.....	...cf. Oed
Owen, 1b.....	...ss. Capt. Aldrich
Janin, lf.....	...ab. Warren
Shuttleworth, c.....	...rf. Kelley
Hallock, cf.....	...2b. Kelley
Chicopee, p.....	...C. Mallory
McGuire, c.....	...L. Gehrike or Russell, p.
	...P. Chittenden

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

St. Louis	25	.603
New York	27	.578
Detroit	29	.532
Minneapolis	32	.481
Chicago	30	.484
Washington	30	.476
Philadelphia	32	.478
Boston	35	.407

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston	9	15
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 3 8 1	1	1
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1

Batteries—W. Collins, Russell and Ruell; Olson, Cole, Johnson and Bassier. Manion. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Olson. Umpires—Chill and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 20m.

TIGER STRING BROKEN

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	9	15	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	8	1	1

Batteries—W. Collins, Russell and Ruell; Olson, Cole, Johnson and Bassier. Manion. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Olson. Umpires—Chill and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 20m.

ATHLETICS STOP BROWNS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	2	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Batteries—Rommel and Brusky; Wright, Danforth and Collins. Severed. Losing pitcher—Wright. Umpires—Connelly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 37m.

SECOND FOR YANKEES

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	6	16	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Shawkey and Hoffmann; Edwards, Uhle and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Edwards. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen. Time—2h. 5m.

CHICAGO'S GAME IN NINTH

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	11	2
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Robertson, McCabe and Schalk; Francis, Mogridge and Pichich. Garry, Winning pitcher—McCabe. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Owens, Walsh and Evans. Time—2h. 5m.

LET CONTRACT FOR CHICAGO'S STADIUM

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Contract for construction of Chicago's stadium—which when completed it will be the largest in the world—was let yesterday afternoon.

The portion of the work now to be undertaken will cost \$2,460,000 and is to be gotten under way within the next month. The entire stadium project cost \$4,000,000. The immediate funds available are limited to \$2,500,000.

The present work will lay out the athletic field and build the side sections of seats, leaving one end and much of the decorative features to be completed later when more money is available.

It was the belief of the South Park Commissioners that this project of building the greater sized structure is more practical than a plan proposed to limit the entire plan to a stadium just costing the money now at hand.

When entirely completed, which will take about 15 months, the stadium will seat 100,000 persons. Olympic games and international athletic affairs of any size will have ample room within it. The stadium will be built on the lake front, just south of the Field Museum, which will front Roosevelt Road, formerly Twelfth Street, when this highway is carried to the lake.

BRITISH GOLF TEAM FOR U. S. MATCH

London, June 22 (By the Associated Press)—Angus Hambleton of the Royal St. George's Club will captain the team which will represent Great Britain in the amateur international golf matches in the United States.

The team will be composed of C. C. Aymer, Ranelagh; John Caven, Cochran Castle; Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient; C. V. L. Hooper of Burnham; Willis Mackenzie, Morton Hall; W. B. Torrance of Edinburgh; Roger H. Wethered and C. J. H. Tolley. The British amateur champion, E. W. Holderness, is unable to make the trip.

TILDEN ENTERS ILLINOIS TENNIS

Many Champions to Play in Senior and Junior Divisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Despite the appearance of world's champion W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia and the entry of state champions from four commonwealths, for the singles of the annual Illinois state tennis championship tournament, to be held at Skokie Country Club, Glenco, Ill., on Saturday, June 26. It is generally considered that the American champion has drawn fortunately. In her half of the draw will be Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. Saterville. Neither of these British players is looked upon as likely to defeat her.

Mile. Lenglen in her side of the draw is close to Miss Kathleen McKane, the English star. Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California also is in this half.

G. C. Caner, one of the American representatives, has been drawn in the weaker quarter of the men's singles. If he can become acclimated to English conditions, the experts are of the opinion that he has quite a good chance to be a semi-finalist. His chief opponents will be Marcel Alonso, the Spanish champion, and Randolph Lyett, the Australian veteran.

In the first round Caner will play R. P. Barbour, the Australian cricketer and varsity lawn tennis player. Dean Mathey, the former Princeton University player, will meet a strong opponent in J. Washer, Belgian champion, who is a lefthander and a player of championship standard.

The field in the junior play will be as representative as that of the senior championship events, but there will be no dominating player such as Tilden in the lists of the youthful stars.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Hints for the Woman Who Knits

If you are attempting a new pattern in knitting, help yourself by making a diagram. Draw a horizontal line at the base of a sheet of paper, indicating the row of stitches originally set up, and on this mark the number of stitches and the kind of stitches that are to be taken along that line. If specifications are given for the length in inches that those set-up stitches are to measure, indicate this also. From this proceed with the diagram, showing by lines the extension of the knitting and marking each with the number and kind of stitches required. In this way, you will see, before starting the garment, the shape that it is to take and the approximate proportions. When the design has to be altered to suit a certain figure, you can see at a glance just where the alteration is to be made by means of the diagram.

When picking up stitches or correcting imperfections, it is important to have a definite idea regarding the proper twists of the thread in the various stitches to be employed. To become proficient, practice with a little yarn and knit on very large needles sample pieces of the usual stitches. Stitches should not be cast on too tightly. Do not think that, by knitting extremely tightly, the finished piece of knitting will be any firmer than if you knit comfortably loose; but, on the other hand, to knit tightly on medium-sized needles amounts to the same thing as knitting fairly loose on needles a little smaller.

Various brands of knitting needles are marked in different ways. Amber knitting needles, nickel knitting needles, bone needles and those of wood, are usually marked according to a different scale, even when they are made by the same company. Owing to this fact, it is almost impossible to give or receive knitting directions, without having a more definite idea of the needles required than those given by the number. If you cannot compare the needles on which the article has been knitted successfully with your own needles and thus pick out the right size, it is a good idea to have the measurement of the right size taken by sticking the needle through a calling card. The needle that is exactly the same size will go through the same hole without spreading it, but very tightly. If it slips through easily, it is too small.

When you are knitting a garment and come to a place where it is necessary to put stitches aside and use needles to begin on another place, you may be puzzled to find an extra knitting needle on which to slip the stitches not needed. A large safety pin makes an ideal holder for these stitches. They can be slipped on the pin, which is then clasped tightly, so that there is no danger of slipping off, and they are quite safe until wanted again. The large safety pins are best for this purpose.

Wind One Ball at a Time

Do not wind all the yarn for a certain garment at the same time. Wind only one ball at a time, as yarn that has been wound will not be accepted.

Cushions for Outdoor Use

WITH the coming of the long, warm days preparations are made by many people for spending much of their time out of doors: in the garden, on the river, the lake, or possibly the sea-beach in the case of country dwellers; and, in the case of city dwellers, on the balcony, the loggia, or the roof garden. Naturally, the careful housewife is loath to see her best silk cushions carried forth for use in out-of-door encampments or excursions, with the prospect that they will lose much of their color and their gloss under the new conditions. Also elaborate silk cushions look most unsuitable in rural surroundings.

The best plan is to have an entirely fresh set of cushion covers for summer outdoor purposes, and this may be achieved with the happiest results and at very little cost by making use of some of the self-color cotton fabrics, which are advertised as "un-fadable" or "sun-proof" or by some such term, and embroidering them in bold designs with bright-colored, fairly-coarse wools. Only the simplest stitches are required and the worker can make or adapt her own patterns. An eye for color and some sense of design are all that is needed; skill in the art of embroidery is quite unnecessary. The boldest and most original attempts are often the most effective.

Home flannel makes an excellent covering for cushions of this sort, and it is delightfully impervious to any rough treatment it may receive in boats or canoes or on the seashore. A very effective cushion, covered with this material, was seen recently, which had its two sides oversewed together all round the edge in bold stitches with a coarse, high-colored wool, while a brilliantly-hued bunch of flowers and leaves was worked in the middle of one of the two sides. Home flannel lends itself most adaptably to many uses, and either in its natural hue or dyed, it makes effective curtains for outdoor use when these are needed to shelter balcony or a garden-room.

A Simply Made Fruit Bavarais.

Dissolve one-half ounce of white gelatine in a teacupful of milk, and strain it on to an equal quantity of fruit juice or fruit syrup. Sweeten half a pint of cream with from one to two ounces of powdered sugar (if fruit syrup is used, one ounce of sugar will be sufficient, but, if fruit juice, two ounces will be needed) and add the other ingredients. Whip them all together until quite frothy. Have ready a mold which has been rinsed in very cold water; ornament it with some pieces of fruit, according to the flavor of the juice or syrup used, and fill up with the cream mixture which will set in a very short time.

still in the hank, articles made from it will not shrink when washed. Place the yarn on a dinner plate in a steamer and, when thoroughly steamed and dried, it will be soft and unshrinkable. Wool that has been raveled, after making a mistake, may be made as good as new by placing it in a steamer and subjecting it to the same treatment. A rather large basket with a handle



A Girl's Frock in Deep Blue Rep and White Organdie

the number and size of the wool on it and will be seen when the end of the ball is reached.

Utilize odds and ends of yarn by crocheting a little slumber robe for the baby's crib or a small afghan. Tie the pieces together haphazard, but keep the same weights together. Take long needlefuls and work in the shell stitch such articles as you may take a fancy to make.

If yarn is thoroughly steamed while

is an excellent receptacle for holding the knitting ball. To the under side of the handle tie with stout thread a bone ring about one inch in circumference. Keep the ball of yarn with which you are working in the basket and, before starting to use it, slip the end through the bone ring. This will keep the ball from falling on the floor whenever you pull the yarn. It is much easier to work when the yarn is held in place in this simple manner.

Gay Clothes Brighten the World

London, England.

A COMBINATION of shantung silk and knitting carries out the idea of the accompanying sketch for sports wear. The sweater, knitted in white silk, has colored bands round the sleeves and body in blue and red; these colors are repeated in the skirt, for the silk has a small pattern printed on it, which strikes rather an amusing note and is a change from the conventional "all white." At the back of the skirt, as well as in the front, the material is knife-pleated an inch wide. As will be noticed, the side panels are plain, with pockets. Surely, never again will it be possible to make a sports skirt without a pocket! Moreover, the skirt is wide and yet not clumsy.

If an all-silk garment is preferred, the sweater might be made in plain shantung silk and the bands embroidered in silk in Bulgarian stitch. It would be a good thing to put a casing at the bottom of the jumper on the inside and thread a light bead weighting in, which could be easily taken out for washing, as most light materials are apt to ride up in wearing it at all close fitting.

Charming Velour Coats

There are some charming little velour coats to be had this season, in delicious colors—"Mary" blue, cerise-red, yellow, and so forth. The nature of this material adds much to the charm of the color. These coats come just to the hips and are worn without belts, sometimes a pocket, or a touch of coarse blanket stitching embroidery in wool is added, and the coats are delightful to slip on after a game, or for walking through the streets. With a printed shantung skirt, a coat of this description, in the predominating color used in the design and with a touch of white wool embroidery, would make a garment that one could almost call a suit.

One of the neat little suede hats which are popular could be made in color to match the coat, or a straw hat might be lined with velour, or vice versa. One of the newest ideas from Paris is a combination of straw and suede. One would hardly have thought of suede as a summer material; perhaps it is the richness of color obtained in this material that has appealed to the artistic eye, and no doubt it was the same appeal that suggested light velour cloths for coats. As has been previously noted, the wealth of color produced in so many ways this season is delightful. Does it not seem that a special effort has been made to brighten the world?

Fashions for Young People

The same love of brightness and beauty is seen in fashions for young people. What wonderful clothes are made for them today, in comparison with a quarter of a century ago, when the sailor blouse and kilted skirt-blue serge in winter relieved only with shining white cords, and white duck in summer—was the type of dress in fashion. Today the young

is held in place in this simple manner,

is an excellent receptacle for holding the knitting ball. To the under side of the handle tie with stout thread a bone ring about one inch in circumference. Keep the ball of yarn with which you are working in the basket and, before starting to use it, slip the end through the bone ring. This will keep the ball from falling on the floor whenever you pull the yarn. It is much easier to work when the yarn is held in place in this simple manner.

If yarn is thoroughly steamed while

folks have almost as wide a choice as "grown-ups."

The juvenile frock, sketched on this page, is made of deep blue rep and white organdie. The idea comes from Paris, where this combination seems to be popular. In our design the foundation of the dress is in organdie, the bodice is trimmed with small frills at the neck and sleeves, and the side panels of the skirt are composed of four larger frills. The straight panel down the front and back is of rep. At the neck this is cut down and forms a sort of flap which is embroidered in yellow. If preferred, this could be held up with a button and loop, but it affords a pretty touch of color if the embroidery contrasts with the belt of willow-green ciré ribbon. The

The Joy of Morning Glories

FOR those who must garden in a confined space, who have, perhaps, but a terrace, or windowsill, or a flower pot or so upon which to expend their horticultural energies, there is hardly any plant which gives so much delight, which affords so charming an opportunity for watching every detail of its orderly growth and development, as a convolvulus or morning glory.

Those with gardens know the loveliness of these when cultivated in masses, the vines with their innumerable tendrils thickly draping some

to relieve the plant for the opening of its next day's buds. No untidiness, no scattered petals, no unpunctuality. If you awake early in the morning, you will find the long, exquisitely shaped buds ready to expand; if you wait and watch the sun's action on them you may even see them do it in so short a time is the change accomplished; a little shaking, a delicate vibration and the perfect azure blooms unfold in their exquisite purity of tint and shape to the light. A single pot plant will yield 30 blossoms or more daily, a miracle of loveliness, blue and green, all the colors of field, forest and sky brought into one little room, and will do untiringly if not untimely nipped by frost. So that the plants will yield much by in return for very little care, since they need only water, and some support upon which the vines may climb.

Therefore, you who have never yet known the joy of morning glories, sow them now and let them be your happy companions, the lovely surprise of each awakening all the summer through.

Embroidery Hints

ARATHER effective design for turning up the hem of a princess petticoat, or any other garment requiring a deep hem, may be carried out as follows:

Turn up the hem in the usual way and tack it. Then, on the right side of the garment, draw circles the size of a farthing all round the hem about three inches apart, taking care that the top of each circle is just above the material turned up,—this will ensure the hem being securely fastened when working the circles.

Pad alternate circles with darning cotton, and work in an ordinary silk stitch with No. 5 Star Syloko. (The number of the Syloko will depend, of course, on the quality of the material used, and whether a large or small design is worked on the garment above the hem for additional trimming.)

Before working the remaining ones, work round the circles in a running stitch with the darning cotton to make a firm edge; cut away the material for the center, leaving about an eighth of an inch to turn in for padding, and work the circle with an over-sewing stitch, taking care not to draw the stitches too tightly, otherwise the material will pucker.

The space in between each circle may be worked in French knots or a small cross stitch. If the garment is a washable one, the latter will be found easier for ironing purposes, and six will be required for each space.

If the open circles are considered too plain, a pretty addition may be made by taking two strands of the Syloko (vary the number according to the fineness of the Syloko) across the circle from top to bottom, and button-holing the two together for the length of the strands. Then, from the center of this work cross pieces to the sides of the circle; repeat the process, thus forming a firm cross.



A Practical Tennis Costume

rosettes pass in and out of kilts rosettes of white organdie and flounces with a long bow and ends.

The hat is of white crinoline, with the same trimming of organdie rosettes and green ciré ribbon to match the waist belt.

Other Materials in Vogue

A material responsible for some practical dresses this year is mercerized cotton foulard, which looks attractive in light colors. One made of cherry red, with a simple white design of small squares and flowers, looked very dainty, made up with net frills edging the sleeves and neck, and a white patent leather waist belt. A yellow one was also pretty.

Other materials one sees used are sponge cloth and cotton georgette, the latter closely allied to crepe. In some houses it is known by one name and in some another. It would appear to mean a finer and more loosely woven material than was formerly known as crepe. Frocks for tiny tots made in this material, smocked at the yoke and sleeves with colored threads, are quite practical and remind one of a national dress from southern Europe. In some houses one finds crepe embroidery in great variety.

Dresses made entirely of organdie, for very small children, are much the fashion. They do not, however, give a comfortable appearance, but look starched and prim. Some are made in plain colors, others ultra-jouy or embroidered, but all are be-frilled and bunched. One can hardly think of organdie muslin without frills.

After the seeds have been sown comes the period of some 10 days or a fortnight's duration when no sign of life is visible. Then here and there, pushing up through the mold like tiny croquet-hoops, putting their backs well into their efforts, come up the seedlings, rose-red or pale yellow. Another day and the arched backs have straightened and a pair of small leaves unfold. Day by day one may then note the development in the lengthening of shoots, the putting out of delicate tendrils to climb and hold.

At this time a framework of light bamboo or wire must be provided, and this may be extended, as the plants grow, into all kinds of pretty designs, such as a fan, a globe, a screen.

Presently comes the day when the first long-fluted buds reach perfection, are ready to open with the coming dawn. And now one realizes one of the greatest charms of the morning glory, its exquisite orderliness and harmonious activity. Every evening you may know exactly the size of the buds, exactly how many flowers you will have the following morning; every morning punctually they unfurl, every afternoon they quietly droop, ready to be picked off so as the final polish takes place.

fence or wall or trellis, and every morning opening by hundreds or thousands the chalice-like flowers, of every shade from white to purple, to the rising sun.

But, when grown in pots, every stage of the unfoldment from seed to blossom is an absorbing pleasure, and the biography of a single plant, noted day by day, its number of leaves daily, its number of daily blooms as it comes to maturity, supplies an interesting record in plant life when its activities end with the waning year.

The Proper Species for Pots

A plant of even one of the most ordinary varieties will furnish sufficient pleasure; but, for growing in pots, the rarer species are the more interesting as well as the more beautiful.

There is a deep crimson kind,

with large flowers edged with a pure white line and with a variegated green and white leaf, which is lovely; but the most perfect of all is that deep

azure blue, said to hail from Japan,

and which seems especially to lend itself to cultivation in pots.

After the seeds have been sown

comes the period of some 10 days or a fortnight's duration when no sign of life is visible. Then here and there, pushing up through the mold like tiny croquet-hoops, putting their backs well into their efforts, come up the seedlings, rose-red or pale yellow. Another day and the arched backs have straightened and a pair of small leaves unfold. Day by day one may then note the development in the lengthening of shoots, the putting out of delicate tendrils to climb and hold.

At this time a framework of light bamboo or wire must be provided,

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every morning punctually they unfurl, every afternoon they quietly droop, ready to be picked off so as the final polish takes place.

Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1796.

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Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like blankets, and, when you get up in the morning, you are sure to know that your bed is without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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Makes handsome, more comfortable and durable shoes than other leathers.

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We suggest the following as very serviceable gifts

Electric Chafing-Dishes, Toasters, Grills and Flatirons

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEXICAN PETROLEUM CO.

Nearly \$27 a Share Earned on
Common Stock, Big Gain
Over Previous Year

The Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, and owned companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, show consolidated net earnings of \$12,540,684 after charges, depreciation, and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$26.82 a share on \$43,165,700 common stock compared with \$9,773,899, or \$20.50 a share, on average outstanding common in 1920.

Profit from oper. \$22,449,426 \$15,469,733

Int and amort. 647,566 180,829

Deprec and depln. 6,260,775 3,606,246

Tax and cont. 3,000,000 1,898,749

Net profit 12,540,684 9,773,899

Pfd. divs 960,000 960,000

Condivs 5,693,550 4,355,246

Balanc. 6,244,134 4,078,690

Previous surp 18,810,787 18,814,527

Total surp 25,151,521 22,882,427

Stk div cns 4,082,640

Unprop surp 25,151,521 18,810,787

The condensed consolidated balance sheet of Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Delaware, and owned companies, as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

ASSETS

1921 1920

Property account \$70,277,371 \$65,978,597

Investments 3,065,870 185,000

Crude and fuel oil 1,000,000

Refined prod. 5,597,040 2,855,007

Materials and supp. 3,763,379 3,903,516

Accts receivable 11,901,281 10,853,958

Cash 5,148,695 2,570,938

Deferred charges 1,510,044 775,049

Total \$101,261,680 \$87,145,118

LIABILITIES

Preferred stock \$12,000,000 \$12,000,000

Common stock 69,261 \$1,321

Bonded debt 10,505,300 1,000,000

Accts payable 5,320,160 6,747,959

Dlvs payable 1,534,806 1,587,931

Fed taxes & contng. 3,625,352 2,400,000

Appropriated surp 21,000,000 18,000,000

Unappropriated surp 4,151,521 3,810,787

Total \$101,261,680 \$87,145,118

*Invested in property and working capital.

After reserve for depreciation and depletion.

Current Operations

Discussing current operations of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Chairman Doheny, of the board, and president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., which controls Mexican Petroleum earnings so far this year are running at approximately the same rate as in last quarter of 1921, the best quarter last year.

The company is containing its extraordinary production, but its taking of 140,000 barrels a day at present does not nearly measure the actual capacity of wells completed.

"It is conservative to say all our wells could produce at least 1,000,000 barrels a day," said Mr. Doheny. "We run to capacity. Some people have from time to time attempted to fix a date when our production would be exhausted, but there never has been a time since our Cerro Azul No. 4 came in February, 1916, when we could not have taken at least 250,000 barrels a day. We took less because we did not have the tank steamer facilities to move that much oil."

"In Cierro Viejo, which we own jointly with the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, we are taking 32,000 barrels daily from one well. One other well is completed but shut in, and another is being drilled. The oil is being run by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company for its account, as they need it, but we have a half interest in the property."

"All our production at present is coming from our wells on the northern border of Cerro Azul, in what is known as the Toteo-Cerro Azul district. We are not taking any oil from our wells No. 4 and No. 3 further in the interior of the Cerro Azul tract."

"Our Terra Blanca No. 2 well, which came in early this month, is capable of producing more than 100,000 barrels daily, and further proves up our reserves of oil. This well has been shut in."

Last Year's Business

In the Mexican Petroleum annual report Chairman Doheny says: "The volume of business done in 1921 was approximately the same as in 1920; nevertheless profits were \$22,449,426 for 1921, compared with \$15,469,733 in 1920. The difference is accounted for in the following manner: In 1920 a great many companies were producing large quantities of oil while Mexican Petroleum Company purchased in large quantities, thus increasing to itself the cost of oil handled, while conserving its own supply. When production of the other companies waned as a result of partial exhaustion the company supplied its requirements from its own well—the result was a substantial saving. Likewise the exploration of low-priced contracts made average prices obtained in 1921 higher than in 1920."

**PAN-AMERICAN
ANNUAL REPORT
SHOWS PROFIT**

The Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company and subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, show, after providing for interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., a net profit of \$18,162,614, equivalent to \$12.94 a share (\$50 par) on \$70,176,700 outstanding common stock, compared with \$12,987,753 or \$9.75 a share on the average outstanding common in 1920:

1921 1920

Profits \$18,490,883 \$25,535,525

Int. etc. 350,251 201,426

Dep. and depln. 2,698,812 1,797,837

Fed. taxes, etc. 1,000,000 1,000,000

Balance 9,041,910 5,888,120

Other income 9,120,703 7,151,281

Net profits 18,162,614 12,987,753

Dividends 8,419,895 8,032,672

Surplus 9,742,719 4,954,080

Prev. surp 15,560,971 16,159,182

Total surp 25,303,690 21,112,172

Invest. adjt *152,733 \$26,864

Stock dividend 25,475,423 15,560,971

P. & I. surp 25,475,423 15,560,971

MACHINE TOOL COMBINATION OF SEVERAL CONCERN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—The Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, a \$30,000,000 machine tool combination, has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Delaware, it is announced here. The new enterprise will acquire the Betts Machine Company, Rochester; Colburn Machine Tool Company, Cleveland; Hilles & Jones Company, Wilmington; Modern Tool Company, Philadelphia, and the Newton Machine Tool Works, Inc., Newton, Pa.

C. K. Lassiter, who has been vice-president of the American Locomotive Company, will be president of the corporation, it is said on reliable authority, and W. H. Marshall, formerly head of the American Locomotive Company, will be chairman of the board of directors. If the present program is carried out the board will include R. H. Ingle, H. W. Breckinridge, H. J. Bailey, C. W. Tayne, and H. W. Champion, all of whom have been active in the companies that go to make up the combine.

The capital stock of the Consolidated Company is made up of 200,000 shares of no par value and \$10,000,000 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock. The fact that the combined stock capitalization is given at \$30,000,000, according to a statement made in Wall Street, is for the purpose of taxation. All financing plans have been completed.

**BRITISH DEBT
BETTERMENT AIDS
STOCK MARKET**

LONDON, June 22—An excellent statement as to the condition of the British debt during the last two months brought about a firmer tone in the gilt-edged list on the Stock Exchange here today.

French loans were dull in sympathy with Paris. The oil group was hard and sentiment was more confident. Royal Dutch was 484, Shell Trans- port 4%, and Mexican Eagle 2 7/16.

Support was given to industrial group which was steady. Hudson Bay was 7. Home rails were cheerful and moved upward.

Dollar descriptions were well maintained. Argentine rails were irregular, but weaker in the main. Kaffirs were steady on further dividend announcements. Rubbers were featureless, with changes narrow.

Consols for money 5 5/8%, Grand Trunk 1 1/4, De Beers 1 1/2, Rand Minex 2 1/4, Money 2 1/4 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2 1/4 per cent, months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans— Boston New York

Renewal rate 4% 3%

Outside com'l paper 4%@4% 4%@4%

Year money 4%@5% 4%@5%

Customers' com'l lns 4%@5% 4%@5%

Individ. cus. col. lns 5% 5%

Tuesday surp 70%

Bar silver in New York 70%

Bar silver in London 85%

Mexican dollars 53%

Bar gold in London 92%

Canadian ex. dis. 15-16

Domestic bar silver 98%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C. P.C.

Boston 4% Bengal 5%

New York 4% Berlin 5%

Philadelphia 4% Birmingham 5%

Cleveland 4% Brussels 5%

Richmond 4% Christiansburg 5%

Chicago 4% Copenhagen 5%

Kansas City 4% Madrid 5%

Minneapolis 5% London 5%

Dallas 5% Rome 5%

San Francisco 4% Stockholm 5%

Amsterdam 4% Switzerland 5%

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges \$15,000,000 \$25,500,000

Year ago today 42,709,354

Balances 24,000,000 27,700,000

Bal. year ago today 14,687,269

F. R. bank credit 59,900,000

Acceptance Market

Reported by M. H. Wilder & Co. Inc.

MILL STOCKS Bid Asked

Arlington Mills 102 105

Eaton Mfg Co 260 ...

Brookside Mills 170 ...

Dartmouth Mfg Co 180 ...

Dwight Mfg Co 110 115

Edwards Mfg Co 80 85

Everett Mills 170 ...

Farr Alpaca Co 140 142

Gluck Mills 100 110

Great Falls Mfg Co 80 85

Hamilton Mfg Co 80 85

Hawthorne Woolen Co 80 85

Holloway Bros & Dye Co. 9 12

Lancaster Mills com 120 130

do pd 100 ...

Lanett Cotton Mills 180 ...

Law

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MIXED PRICE
MOVEMENT IN
STOCK MARKET

Considerable Irregularity in the New York List—Some Short Covering

Prices were irregular, but mainly higher at the active opening of today's New York stock market. The lower rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank caused more urgent covering of short contracts.

There were a few striking exceptions, however, the most conspicuous of which was Mexican Petroleum, which soon registered a loss of 2% points. On the other hand, California Petroleum rose 1% points, General Asphalt 1%, and Maryland Oil one point. Studebaker, which was one of yesterday's most unstable issues, also gained 2 points. U. S. Steel, Baldwin Locomotive and some of the secondary rails were fractionally lower.

Rises Is Checked

Oils and motors influenced the more uneven movements of the morning. Mexican Petroleum extended its decline to 3½ points, from which it rallied 4 points. Pan-American A and B shares, California Petroleum, General Asphalt and Houston added to early advances.

The rise was checked before noon, such leaders as Studebaker, Baldwin and the independent steels reacting sharply. There was heavy selling of Chandler, which fell more than 3 points. Food specialties, including sugars, eased under pressure. Rails were dull and lower aside from the firmness of New York Central. Call money opened at 2% per cent.

Stocks Rise After Drop

Sustained pressure against the recognized leaders caused unloading of stocks which have limited public following and losses resulted of from 1 to 4 points in many instances.

National Enameling, Davison Chemical, Kayser, Reading second preferred and Mullings Body were particularly weak. A later bullish demonstration in the railroad division carried up Delaware, Lackawanna, New Haven, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, New Orleans Texas & Mexico, Pittsburgh & West Virginia & Union Pacific to 2 points. Remington Typewriter also advanced 3 points and Railway Steel Spring 2½ with remainder of the industrial list manifesting a steadier tone later.

Investment Fund Buying

The stranger tone of today's early bond market was attributed to fresh investment purchases encouraged by the lower rediscount rate of the local Federal Reserve Bank.

Three of the Liberty group made new high records for the year. The third 4½ advanced to 100.18, the fourth 4½ to 100.20, and the first second 4½ to 101.50.

San Paulo 88 rose 1½ points and French municipals and Tokyo 55 large fractions, but Mexican 4s and 5s eased fractionally to one point with United Kingdoms of 1937.

Gains of 1 to 2 points featured the buying of Seaboard 6s, Western Maryland 4, Wheeling & Lake Erie 4½s and St. Louis & San Francisco 6s. Maryland 7½s and 8s, Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s and Baltimore & Ohio 4s were among the few heavy issues.

While there was some easing in many of the active stocks in the later dealings, a number of industrial issues showed pronounced strength such as Studebaker, which gained 1½ points and Marine preferred with a net advance of 2½%. The railroads were noticeably in demand, indicating disbelief in a general railroad strike.

Baltimore & Ohio gained 2%, Chicago & Rock Island 1%, and New Haven 1% over Wednesday's final sale. The later dealings were overshadowed by an advance of 11 points in Mexican Petroleum, followed by a moderate reaction, up 8%. The closing was regular.

Sales totaled 886,100 shares compared with 1,134,200 yesterday and 1,027,800 Tuesday.

AUTO-LITE CO.
CHANGES HANDS

TOLEDO, June 22.—Assets of the Willys Corporation's subsidiary here, Electric Auto-Lite Company, will be turned over to a new Ohio corporation known as Electric Auto-Lite Company, with 500 shares of no-par stock, by C. O. Miniger, the purchaser.

This announcement followed confirmation of the sale in the Federal Court here. The only voice against confirmation was in the matter of two personal injury cases pending in state court, in which Judge Killits said he would have receivers made party to the suits as defendants, to remove that liability and enable the sale to be completed.

In addition to the Toledo and Fostoria plants, Mr. Miniger also purchased the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., plant for \$300,000. Financial and operating statements filed by the receivers indicate that the Electric Auto-Lite business has been increasing rapidly during the last few months. In March profits were \$22,795, and in April \$33,507. The inventory has been substantially reduced through shipments of finished products. Employment has been steadily increasing.

MORE CROP NEWS BY RADIO

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Greater use of the wireless telegraph in collecting and disseminating national crop reports has been decided on by the International Institute of Agriculture. These reports will be broadcasted by radio by the United States Department of Agriculture as rapidly as received, making the information quickly available to American farmers.

ENGLISH BANK RATE SAME

LONDON, June 22.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 3½ per cent today.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Last
Adv Rumley... 1756 1756 1756 1756 1756
Air Reduction... 5034 52 52 52 52
Allied Chem. pf... 9726 9726 9726 9726 9726
Allied Chem. pf... 6814 6814 6814 6814 6814
Allied Chem. pf... 10086 10086 10086 10086 10086
Am Ag Chem... 30 30 30 30 30
Am Ag Ch pf... 65 65 65 65 65
Am Beet Sug... 45 45 45 45 45
Am Brake Sh... 60 60 60 60 60
Am Can Co... 4656 4656 4656 4656 4656
Am Car F... 10456 10456 10456 10456 10456
Am Cotton Oil... 46 46 46 46 46
Am Hide & L... 14 14 14 14 14
Am H. & L. pf... 69 69 69 69 69
Am Inter Corp... 43 43 43 43 43
Am La France... 1026 1026 1026 1026 1026
Am Lin Oil... 34 34 34 34 34
Am Tires... 34 34 34 34 34
Am Traction... 100 100 100 100 100
Am Traction... 113 113 113 113 113
Am Vaseline... 94 94 94 94 94
Am Woolen... 90 90 90 90 90
Am W Pap pf... 2924 2924 2924 2924 2924
Am Zinc... 1756 1756 1756 1756 1756
Anaconda... 51 51 51 51 51
Ann Arbor pf... 39 39 39 39 39
Anson... 98 98 98 98 98
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Atl Co Line... 103 103 103 103 103
Atl Fruitt... 33 33 33 33 33
Atl G & W I... 37 37 37 37 37
Atl U & W I pf... 2526 2526 2526 2526 2526
Atlas Powder... 132 132 132 132 132
Austin Nich... 27 27 27 27 27
Baldwin L... 1134 1134 1134 1134 1134
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Balt & Ohio pf... 61 61 61 61 61
Barnard A... 29 31 29 31 31
Baptistinas Min... 134 134 134 134 134
Bart Steel B... 7656 7656 7656 7656 7656
Batt Steel B... 7656 7656 7656 7656 7656
Baudin R... 70 70 70 70 70
Bausch & Lomb... 20 20 20 20 20
Beet Sugar pf... 10 10 10 10 10
Bell & Howell... 61 61 61 61 61
Bennard B... 29 31 29 31 31
Biotopias Min... 134 134 134 134 134
Br El M S pf... 72 72 72 72 72
Brish & Ohio pf... 54 54 54 54 54
Brockton... 10636 10636 10636 10636 10636
B.R.T. pf... 20 20 20 20 20
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SOLID MOUNTAIN OF RICH IRON ORE IN BRAZIL

World Interest in Tapping Treasures of South America—American and British Interests

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Brazil's mountains of pure iron, constituting the greatest iron treasure house in the world, the Minas Geraes field of southern Brazil, are about to be tapped, and the process is exciting the interest not only of iron and steel men the world over but also the world's statesmen and great bankers. Control of this vast untouched reservoir of wealth is already a matter of international rivalry.

Where will this ore go? Will some single corporation or some one nation outmaneuver the others and gain a virtual monopoly? Or will the Minas Geraes ore move freely to buyers in all the accessible markets of the world? Answers to these questions, it is believed, lie in part with a small group of American mining men. This group comprises an almost unknown syndicate of unknown Americans. Its official designation is the Brazilian Iron & Steel Company, a Delaware corporation.

Among the original members of this syndicate were James J. Hill and Andrew Carnegie. The Hill estate still holds a share in the enterprise. Russell M. Bennett and E. J. Longyear, both of Minneapolis and both large holders of Mesabi range iron properties, are interested.

Two other large Minnesota estates are interested through holding the original shares of Chester A. Congdon and Gilbert G. Hartley, both of Duluth. Several owners of upper Michigan ore properties are in the syndicate. The foothold these men have gained in Brazil gives assurance, mining men believe, that the United States will have access to this treasure house when it is opened.

Railroad Chief Need

Quietly and unobtrusively the Brazil Iron & Steel Company has acquired vast fee holdings, aggregating 29,000 acres in the heart of the Brazilian ore fields, unsurpassed the world over in richness. Dr. C. E. Van Hise, late president of the University of Wisconsin and a geologist of note, was president of the company until 1913. Dr. C. K. Leith, professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin, is now president of the company. It was Dr. Leith who first spied out the land for the American iron men in 1910. He returned recently from a second tour of inspection among the holdings of the corporation. He returned impressed more than ever with the size and importance of the Brazilian field.

Dr. Leith thus sketched the situation. Once the Minas Geraes is tapped by a transportation line, shipments of the pure Brazilian hematite will begin moving to seaports on both sides of the Atlantic, but principally to England. Steel mills of Europe and to some extent those of the United States eastern seaboard are waiting for these ores, which far excel in richness anything now available to them. Development awaits only completion of an ore-carrying railroad from the coast up the valley of the Rio Doce to the mine field, and of harbor and ore dock equipment.

High-grade iron ore is an essential to the future of the British steel industry. British iron masters have a syndicate of their own and it has huge holdings side by side with those of the Americans. They have driven about five miles of tunnels into the ore-bearing mountains since 1912 and have demonstrated the continued richness and size of the ore bodies beneath the surface. There have been intermittent negotiations for several years between the two interests, but without results.

"We expect to co-operate with the other fee owners in that region," Dr. Leith said, "in an international development of the ore field. It is too big a natural resource for any one nation to control."

The members of our company are not contemplating any quick turnover. They all went into the undertaking with an eye to future generations. They have felt that it might be their grandchildren who will reap the first benefits. So far, all we have done is to spend money. The company is capitalized for \$1,250,000. It has been a pet of the men interested."

The American syndicate is a "close corporation." It never has had any stock for sale and there has been no change in ownership since its formation. Neither Dr. Leith nor any of the other men in the corporation make any claims for it as a money-making proposition. They never have sought publicity for it. They admit that the development will be slow, probably, and that it is surrounded by many problems.

British Also on Field

The big problem is transportation. The iron deposits lie well together but on both sides of a sharp divide. Those on the west side of the divide are reached by the Brazilian Government railway, but this road is not suitable for carrying ore. To reconstruct the route for ore carrying would be an immense undertaking.

The route to the deposits east of the divide, in the upper valley of the Rio Doce, is highly practicable. It follows the river almost all the way, with low grades and easy construction. A British-owned railroad has been constructed from Victoria, on the coast, about two-thirds of the way to the iron deposits. Construction work has progressed slowly, most of the time just enough to hold the Government concession, but the road was not planned at first for ore carrying, and it also needs expensive reconstruction. British capital is not available now in sufficient amount for undertaking the development work. The British interests have been at work for some time to enlist American capital.

The syndicate which holds the Brit-

ish share of the ore fields and the interests building the railroad are not identical, but are "sympathetic." The British have wanted for a long time to merge the two interests into one strong corporation.

Interests May Merge

British interests were in the field first, but after inspections by Dr. Leith in 1910 and Dr. Van Hise in 1911 the Americans went in actively, buying up the fee to large tracts of ore land. Proposals for a merger with the British were soon started. They were well along when the Balkan war began and halted the proceedings. The World War later stopped them again after negotiations had been renewed.

With Britain and America dominating the field, practically all the ore would be exported. That is not what Brazil would like, but lack of coal for smelting and lack of any great market is against the development of a large steel industry in that country.

No doubt an export tax will be levied and the question may figure some in Brazilian politics.

The name of the province in which the iron belt lies, Minas Geraes, is Portuguese for "General Mines."

It is appropriate. In this Province lie the Brazilian diamond mines, in quartz formations about Diamantina, north of the iron deposits. The same province once was the greatest gold producing region in the world. More than 100 years ago the very fields where the untold wealth of iron now lies were worked for gold. Slave labor was used. When slaves were freed in Brazil the gold operations practically ended.

Over in the western valley at Lafayette, on the Brazilian Government railroad, the United States Steel Corporation is operating a high grade manganese mine. The steel corporation has not gone in for acquisition of the Brazil iron deposits. The manganese ore runs higher in value than iron and can be handled over the Government road profitably.

So the Minas Geraes district has historic background, rich in treasure memories. The golden age has passed and the diamond fields are about exhausted. Now the iron age is at hand, the greatest of all.

BOSTON STOCKS

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Am Pneumatic... 15%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%
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Am Sugar Ref. 78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%
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ALCOHOL TESTED AS A MOTOR FUEL

British Experiments Show It Has High Thermal Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23.—Little has been heard recently concerning the use of alcohol as a substitute for petrol as motor fuel, but the recent publication of the interim report of the Empire Motor Fuel Committee sheds light upon the investigations and experiments made during recent months.

This report, which deals mainly with experiments to ascertain the behavior of alcohol in internal combustion engines, under a variety of conditions, will provide valuable data for engineers if and when the problem of economical production and distribution of alcohol is solved. These experiments were carried out with the aid of the Ricardo pair variable compression engine, and included a wide range of tests in four series covering almost every possible condition of load, piston speed, and compression ratio. They entailed many thousands of readings, but the main fact which emerged is that the thermal efficiency of alcohol is higher than that of either petrol or benzol. Further, it was found that the heat delivered to the cooling water, when driving on alcohol, was less than when driving on petrol or benzol. The consumption of fuel is greater, however, with alcohol than with either petrol or benzol used under similar conditions but the consumption in the case of alcohol can be reduced by increase of the compression ratio.

Earlier experiments were carried out with 95 volumes per cent alcohol, but subsequent experiments proved that the power output of the engine could be improved with alcohol containing a greater percentage of water.

The general results of these experiments are summarized as follows:

1. That alcohol can be employed from the low compression employed on paraffin engines up to a far higher compression than can be used on any petrol.

2. That the thermal efficiency obtainable with alcohol is higher than with petrol or benzol.

3. Under all conditions of throttle or mixture, alcohol requires a spark more advanced than is the case with petrol or benzol, and much more advanced with the weak mixtures.

4. That there was no evidence at any piston speed attained in the engine that the rate of combustion of alcohol under the conditions obtained was too slow to obtain the maximum effect.

5. That detonation does not occur at compressions up to 8 to 1, and pre-ignition does not occur at 6 to 1, even when running for long periods at the highest possible power output of the engine.

6. That there was no evidence whatever of corrosion in the engines.

7. That the power output and efficiency are increased by low temperature of the circulating water.

8. That supplying heat to the carburetor reduces the power output, but slightly increases the thermal efficiency.

9. That increase in the water content up to 10 volumes per cent is an advantage, particularly in very high compression engines.

A further series of experiments, designed to test the effect of alcohol when used with petrol, benzol, and other motor fuels, and also the effect of ether on alcohol are now being carried out.

BENGAL CONGRESS IN QUIET SESSION

Proceedings of Annual Meeting Show Absence of Oratory

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Bengal branch of the National Congress has lately concluded its annual meeting, which took place at Chittagong. Mrs. C. R. Das presided; she is the wife of the well-known Extremist leader and Calcutta barrister, who was one of the few who gave up his practice and was, last December, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being an active member of a prescribed organization. It is satisfactory to relate that the proceedings were conducted in the very minor key. Gone were the flamboyant oratory and the incitements which inevitably led to violence, seasoned only by some lip service to the fundamentals of non-violence. Indeed the suggestion has twice been made lately that Non-Co-operatives in imitation of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland should enter and take hold of the village and district boards and the most local but none the less important institutions of local government. Obviously, while the Extremists' ideal is the same as before, there is a vital change in the methods.

Sen Gupta, the chairman of the reception committee, remarked that he had traveled extensively throughout Bengal in furtherance of the political objects of the congress, and that in eastern Bengal, where 70 per cent of the population were Mussulmans, and that he had noticed that hatred of the Englishman predominated far more than was necessary, right, or advisable, and to a much greater extent than among the Hindus. He appealed to his hearers to drop racial hatred as far as they could.

SOUTH AFRICA TRIES COAST EXPERIMENT IN WHEAT GROWING

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 15 (Special Correspondence).—Under the auspices of the Agricultural Department an experiment is being made in the Bathurst district which may have momentous results. The department obtained a portion of the Bathurst commonage, 500 morgen in extent, from the municipality in exchange for fresh land for the purpose of re-establishing, if possible, wheat growing along the coast belt. At one time, many years ago, a considerable amount of wheat was grown in this area, but for some reason or other it was discontinued and now fruit is the principal product.

R. W. Thornton, the principal of the Grootefontein Agricultural School who has been visiting the district to establish a farm, reports that he hopes to

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FOR SALE 8-room furnished cottage, A. BECKMAN, 2306 Wilton St., Long Beach, Calif.

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ATTRACTION STUDIO, 100 Carnegie Hall, 1st floor, 4 exposures; dining room, kitchenette, free elec.; Stetson grand, Mitchell, N.Y.C.

FOR RENT—July and Aug., 4-room furn. apt. 2 porches, 1 absolutely private. \$300. Leland Ave., 3rd Apt. Tel. Bryant 1749, Chicago.

ATLANTIC CITY—Four rooms and bath, July and Aug., \$300. MRS. C. SNIDER, 251 South Connecticut Ave.

NORFOLK DOWNS—Six miles from Boston, 6-room apartment and garage; 4 minutes to beach. Tel. Granite 261-1.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE—If you prefer Riverside bedroom to studio or permanent. Tel. Riverside, 1020A. Box P-61, New York City. Select Models, 21 to 40, 40th St., New York City.

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TWO ROOMS WITH BOARD in private suites, quiet place to live; some care will be given if desired. Suite 2, 117 St. Edith St., Boston, Mass.

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PEASANT, cool room, adjoining bath; private home; employed people preferred; phone 58511, Los Angeles, Cal.

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TWO young ladies would like a front room with kitchen privy, while attending Columbia summer session in New York. MISS G. DODGE, 28 Channing St., Worcester, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED

FATHER AND CARE of self-reliant boy, July-Aug.; seashore, country; commuting; 1/2 hour from city; approx. \$30 per week. J. W. R. 45 E. 35th St., New York City.

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"Young Lady, educated, refined, desires position of responsibility; 7 years' experience in office work; good knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, Box 244, Tel. 1000, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C."

POSITION wanted picture gallery, art department or interior decorators; good experience in business; willing to travel. S-890 McClelland Ridge, Chico, III. Phone 5028.

A YOUNG WOMAN desires position with entire charge of child, or children; 12 years' experience, willing to travel. S-890 McClelland Ridge, Chico, III. Phone 5028.

POSITION as companion at home or traveling at switchboard or information desk. Miss SANDER, California Hotel, 437 Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Main 5625.

SECRETARY 9 years; exceptional exp.; capable, energetic executive. Box M-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

introduce new rust-resisting varieties of wheat. If the experiment is successful, and if a coast belt three or four miles in width, running through Peddie, Bathurst and Alexandria, can be put under wheat, he says, it will be possible to raise a crop of 1,000,000 bags.

Mr. Thornton described the coast belt as the California of South Africa. It is immensely rich with a good average rainfall, but although it has been settled for nearly 100 years, it has remained from various causes largely undeveloped.

The Agricultural Department have given every assistance possible to make this a success, as if the project proves successful it will mean a material addition to the resources of the Union of South Africa.

PRAGUE SYNAGOGUE RESTORED

PRAGUE, May 26 (Special Correspondence).—The famous Old-New Synagogue in Prague is being restored. The upper part of the interior is already completed. Windows are being built into the synagogue on the lines of Gothic window found in the building.

The Old-New Synagogue, or as it is locally known, the Altneuschul, is the oldest synagogue in Prague. It is not known when it was erected, but it is extremely old, parts of it dating back to the Middle Ages. It was rebuilt considerably in 1142.

SIR M. ALLEN DISCHARGED

MONTREAL, June 22.—Judge Cussen yesterday dismissed the charge against Sir Montague Allen, president of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, before the court, with the Bank of Montreal, that he had signed and concurred in the 1921 October return of the bank's financial standing and thereby had infringed on the bank's act.

R. W. Thornton, the principal of the Grootefontein Agricultural School who has been visiting the district to establish a farm, reports that he hopes to

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The New Miler

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DAN came from Montana.

It was contrary to the general policy of Decker University School to admit a new boy after the beginning of the year. For some reason an exception had been made in Dan's case, and he arrived early in the spring. At dinner the first night he was placed at the right of Mr. Blake, one of the mathematics teachers, where he was an object of especial interest to the others at the table. He was a fine-looking fellow but, as Babe Hammond said later: "That doesn't cut any ice here, unless he's got something besides good looks." His clothes were right, but what do prep school boys care for clothes, unless the fellow inside of them is up to standard?

Dan made no effort to be agreeable or to create an impression. When the conversation turned upon the dual meet with Eastern, he listened with interest, but did no boasting about his own successes.

"Ever done anything in track?" asked Cracker, captain of the track team.

"A little," answered Dan, with a friendly grin.

"What? Dashes or distance?"

"Tried the mile." Another grin.

"Wasn't much good." This easy-going Montana fellow didn't seem very promising, but Cracker never overlooked a chance, so, as they rose from the table, he said: "Better come out for practice tomorrow."

In the talk around the big fireplace in the Common Room, he wasn't any more communicative and, when the bell for evening study rang, the boys had failed to take his measure.

The next night, Cracker made it his business to see that Dan got into a track suit and lined up with the milers for light work.

"Anything there?" asked Cracker, when he saw Coach watching the new runner closely.

"Got a good stride. Runs with an easy swing," Coach answered, as he followed the runners with his keen black eyes. "Doesn't act as though he cared much whether he runs or not."

"He showed the same queer indifference last night, when we're all talking about the dual meet. If a fellow could run at all, you'd think he'd at least ask a question or two, but he just listened and grinned."

"You can't tell how far a frog can leap by the way he grins," paraphrased Coach, as he prepared to start the hurdlers.

Cracker made it his business to see that Dan got out for practice every night, but it took some urging. Dan preferred to sit in the sun and watch the others but, once warmed up, he held his own and that without apparent exertion.

Skin was the best Decker miler, but not a record breaker, but neither was Eastern's best man.

"Aw, you make me tired!" growled Cracker, as Dan and Skin tied in the last trial the night before the dual meet. "You could have run away from Skin if you'd had energy enough to pick up your feet."

"What's the use beatin' Skin? He's on our side, isn't he?" Dan answered with amiable unconcern.

This is not the story of the dual meet, so let it suffice to say that the last lap of the mile reduced the real contestants to Skin, Dan, and the best man from Eastern. They kept pretty close together for a time, when Eastern pulled ahead. Dan sprinted and passed him and Skin followed. Then Dan slowed down and Skin passed him by just margin enough to be the one to break the tape. It was evident that Dan deliberately meant to let Skin carry off first honors.

While the fellows liked the generosity that prompted his action, there was much grumbling, because he didn't run as hard as they now were sure he could. They thought there had been a chance for a record which he threw away.

The dual meet over, interest centered upon the Interscholastic, the great event of the track season. The year before, Decker had won by half a point only. This year their hopes

Keeping Warm in Olden Times

HERE was a time, long, long ago, when people must have found it rather difficult to keep themselves warm during the winter. Nowadays, what with central heating and good big fires, it is the simplest thing in the world; but it was a very different matter, when houses were so small and primitive that the hall was the principal and sometimes the only room they contained. It was there that the members of the family and the servants lived, took their meals and slept at night on the floor; and, in cold weather, they used to gather round a fire kindled on a hearth which stood in the middle of the room.

If one thinks of a cold day and then of a great fire of logs blazing in the middle of a room, how cozy and comfortable it sounds. But the worst of it was that there was nowhere for the smoke to escape, except by the door and windows or through a hole in the roof, so that a great deal must have hung about the room and made things unpleasant. Then, of course, when people began to build houses with upstairs rooms, that did away with the hole in the roof. So, at last, people thought of putting the fireplace against the wall and making a chimney. Not quite like our chimneys, at first, for the opening in the thickness of the wall only went a little way up and then there would be a hole in the wall out of which the smoke could pass into the open air. Although it was better than the other arrangement, still a great deal of smoke came into the room. So, finally, chimneys were built to go up above the roof of the house, just as ours do now.

In olden times the chimneys used to be enormous. So wide were they that it was not unusual, in unsettled times, for them to be used as hiding

places by people whose enemies were after them. The fireplaces were very large too, sometimes as much as 12 feet wide. The actual hearth on which the fire burned was comparatively small; but the fireplace recess used to have seats in it, so that people could sit only in front of the fire, but on each side of it, which, on a cold winter's evening, seems a delightful arrangement. But, even after there were chimneys in other rooms in the great hall, the fires were often still in the middle of the room. There are many halls in ancient houses, still existing in England, where this used to be done. Penshurst, in Kent, is one and Battle Abbey, in Sussex, another. In some cases, an improvement upon the original arrangement was made by having a canopy of stone or wood suspended from the ceiling, and hung down over the fire, which collected some of the smoke, a pipe conveying it to the outside. It made the hall a pleasant place to sit in, of course. The fire in the center would warm all parts of it better than one at the side could do; and then there used to be movable screens, which, placed near the fire, made the inclosed part very warm indeed, for it must be remembered that most of the windows were open in those days. Glazed windows came into fashion much later.

Of course, these great open chimneys used to collect a good deal of soot and at one time they used to be cleaned by hand, boys being often employed to do it. This was at last forbidden by law, because it was not a nice thing for boys to have to do.

Chimneys nowadays are so narrow

that not even a small boy could possibly get up them, so the sweeps use the round brushes we have all seen so often.

"Can't you make him do it, Mr. Blake?" begged Cracker.

"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," quoted Mr. Blake.

"There ought to be some way to make Dan do that work," mused Pikey as they left the dining room.

At the bell for evening study, the house was supposed to be entirely quiet; but Mr. Blake, who was in charge that evening, was startled by an unusual clattering on the stairs, with much laughing and talking. Stepping into the hall, he met Pikey and Cracker bringing Dan down stairs head first, while two other fellows held his feet. Reversing their victim

"Decker! Decker! All for Decker!" Such were the shouts that reached Dan's ears. The grin vanished, as he threw a sidelong glance at Skin and shot ahead. The roar that went up from Decker was deafening.

Steadily Dan gained on Eastern, he passed him, and still raced on. Eastern had run himself out, but it was a picture to see Dan go.

As, with arms high-lifted, he neared the finish, he glanced over his shoulder at the Eastern man and the grin returned broader than ever.

"I'm all right," he protested, as Pikey hustled him into his bathrobe. There was instant silence when the megaphone was lifted to give results. When Dan's time, clipping seconds

selected Suzy Sunny and Doty Dumps and kept running in to watch the clock. Before you would believe it, it was dinner time; and then, after a short nap, it was two o'clock; and after Dotty Dumps had tried on her new blue dress, made to match Mary Ellen's, it was three o'clock; and I declare it, after Mary Ellen had washed her face and had her curls combed and put on a spandy dandy clean dress, the clock tick-tocked along to nearly four o'clock. Suddenly it struck four slow strokes, and it was time to go right out the front door and over to the white house, across the street, where Florence Emily lived.

There were six little girls there, and, when Mary Ellen came in, there were seven; and that was just how old Mary Ellen herself was.

A bunny apron gay and bright. Will keep your dresses clean and white,

said Florence Emily's mother, and she tied an apron on each little girl. They were made of white oil-cloth, with long bunny ears at the top, and a tiny brown tail painted on the lower edge; and there were tapes that tied around the neck and waist.

Seven little girls standing in a line, Wearing bunny aprons, Looking very fine,

smiled the mother, when she got through, and then she told the girls that they could wear the aprons all through the party and take them home to keep, which made seven pairs of toes go dancing around the room.

"This way, please," said Florence Emily, and she led them straight out of the front door, around the side path and into the back yard. In the middle of a green grassy spot was a long table, covered with pink and white oilcloth, and on it were seven bowls, and beside the bowls were seven pipes.

Take a bowl and a pipe. And some soapsuds white: Blow, blow long, blow, blow hard, Blow with all your might.

That is what Florence Emily sang, as the little visitors went to their places at the table. So they all dipped the pipes into the sparkling soapsuds, put them in their mouths, puffed out their cheeks and almost used up all their breath at once in a long, hard blow.

There was a gentle, merry breeze wandering around that green grassy spot, and he decided he would like to play, too. When the shining bubbles came out of the top of the pipes, this merry, mischievous breeze seized them, tossed them up in the air, sent them floating over the grass and bushes, and finally sent them sailing away in the trees.

"Oh! Oh!" squealed seven little girls; "Isn't this fun? Aren't the bubbles pretty, when they fly away so round and light and full of rainbows?"

Rainbows floating in the trees, Silv'ry ships upon the breeze, Dancing rainbows sailing high, Bits of beauty from the sky.

That is what the mother sang softly, as she filled the bowls again with sparkling soapsuds. Sometimes the air was full of dancing bubbles, and other times the little girls chased the bubbles and tried to see who could blow them the farthest away, without breaking them.

It was such fun that I think they

The Twaddle Cat Saves the Fla Fla

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from the back of your neck to the end of your nose, he had fastened his ear back on his head and was scampering up the path to the Fla Fla's house.

A Sad Sight Indeed

And there he saw a sad sight indeed. For, what do you think? The Fla Fla was up on his roof, stuck fast to the shingles. It seems that, only the day before, he had bought a new bottle of strawberry jam and had started to paint his house with it. But, alas, he didn't read the directions on the bottle. For, you see, one must never put strawberry jam on one's house when the sun isn't shining, and the day before had been a very cloudy one. Never put strawberry jam on your house unless the sun shines because, if you do, the smoke imp will stick you fast in the jam. But, as these imps fear the sun, they never bother you on sunny days. However, the Fla Fla hadn't read this on the bottle and there he was, stuck fast to his roof with strawberry jam. "Oh, Twaddle Cat," he sobbed, for he was weeping now, "I'm so glad you came. However am I going to get loose from this?"

Now the Twaddle Cat was very clever, like all his family, especially the twenty-second cousin to his sister's eighteenth aunt. "Don't worry," he comforted the unhappy Fla Fla. "I'll get you out of that in a jiffy."

The Twaddle Cat's Remedies

So he started to do several clever things. First, he played a tune on his ribs. It was a lively tune and made all the telephone poles dance. Next, he stood on the end of his nose. (Not just the tip of his nose, but upon the tipmost tip of his nose.) Then, after he had stood on his nose for a few minutes, he started to wave his left hind foot in circles. And, presently, it began to rain. Slowly at first, and then it came down by the washbasin full. And not only did it rain water, but it rained goldfish and lemon drops as well. For this was no ordinary rain that the Twaddle Cat had brought about. No, sir, it was a very special kind of rain, that was sure to wash the poor Fla Fla loose from the strawberry jam.

And, sure enough, it did, too, for the first thing that the Fla Fla knew he had been washed out of the jam and came tumbling onto the grass.

Then the Twaddle Cat stopped waving his foot, got down off of his nose, and the rain stopped.

"Oh, thank you nine million times," said the Fla Fla. "I'm ever so grateful to you."

"Don't thank me," said the Twaddle Cat, as he shook a few lemon drops out of his ears and knocked a goldfish or two off of his back; "thank the Princess of the Climbing Stairs. She's the one that made that rain fall. All I could do was to send her the message." And with that he went runk-ploppin' a-down the road, and left a very puzzled Twaddle Cat hoeing his lemon-pie plants.

But he didn't work long at this, for in a short time the letter carrier came by and left him a large, fat letter from his uncle. So he went up on his cool veranda and, sitting down in his most comfortable rocking chair, began to read the large, fat letter.

The Twaddle Cat's Invitation

He had not read far when he forgot all about the puzzling Runk Plopper, and a broad, green smile that started

The Fog Curtain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The fog is like a curtain
To shut our coast town in,
When the long tide is turning
And evening hours begin,

It closes round the harbor,
About the shingly beach;
Where the gray sands are glistening,
Where the waves' white fingers reach.

But when the morning wakens,
And lifts the curtain, we
Look out as through a window
Upop the ships at sea.

Seà Lilies

There is a beautiful little animal which lives far, far down in the depths of the sea, anchored to the ocean bottom. Its Latin name is *Pentacrinus asteria*. From a depth of 530 fathoms, or more than 3000 feet, specimens of this "sea flower," which is really more an animal than a flower, have been brought to light. Swayed by the currents, this lovely thing opens and closes its "flower" and moves to and fro on its delicate "stem." Natural scientists tell us that long ago this little "animal flower" lived in shallow water, near the shores, where it grew in immense quantities. But now it is only found in the deeps of the sea.

Hidden Articles of Dress

In each of the following sentences is the name of an article of dress, the letters spelling it being in their correct order. Can you find them?

- Having owned up to that, he had lost his passport; he was in a dilemma.
- On the banks of the Merrimac oats grow luxuriantly.
- To love steadily the good is the basis of true character.
- Who serves his country best, serves his best.
- His car fairly skimmed the earth as he released the brake.
- He wore his cap every Sunday church.
- Giving love tokens on holidays is an old custom.
- He who flings a hearty hurrah at trouble is likely to conquer it.
- He who loves America patiently labors for her advancement.
- Instead of sitting down to wait I exert myself to gain my end.
- The key to the puzzle, Well-Known Old Testament Characters, which ran on this page for June 15, is as follows:

1. Adam	4. Solomon	8. Ahab
2. Esau	5. Abel	9. Elisha
3. Saul	6. Cain	10. Eve
7. Moses		



"You old Cheshire Cat, you ought to be kept on bread and water until you pass that exam!"

they stood him right side up in front of Mr. Blake.

Dan grinned. "What's up, fellows?" asked Mr. Blake.

"We're going to make the horse drink," answered Cracker. "Dan's got to make up that algebra, or we'll know the reason!"

"You bet your life he'll do it!" Pikey could get dreadfully annoyed. "You lay out the work and we'll do the rest."

"Soak it to him good, too," insisted Cracker.

"Grin, you hyena!" Pikey made a threatening pass at Dan. "You're the limit! Willing to be kept out of the Interscholastic by a little measly algebra! Great school spirit, you've got."

"Not a chance, unless he'll work, which he probably won't," answered Mr. Blake. "I'd be glad to give him another examination, but it's up to him."

"I can't pass an exam," drawled Dan.

"Yes, you can," retorted Mr. Blake. "All that alls you is plain laziness. Your paper was all right as far as you went, or at least up to passing, but you dawdled so and stopped so often to see what time it was, that you didn't get half through."

"That's just the way he runs in practice," complained Cracker, shaking his fist at the offending Dan. "Whenever he comes round to the timer, he slows up and asks what lap. Decker wants to beat Hannan's record and Dan could do it, I'm sure, if he'd half try. Just think of it. Break the school record! Oh, you old duffer! Why don't you wake up and show some pep? The idea of letting X, Y and Z do you out of the chance to try!"

You old Cheshire Cat, you ought to be kept on bread and water until you pass that exam!" Pikey wasn't a trick man, but he had the right kind of school spirit.

On the day of the meet, Dan showed something approaching real interest. He really seemed to care that Decker should win.

You go after the record, even if you have to beat Skin," urged Cracker. "As the call came for the mile. "Don't get tender-hearted about Skin again. It's up to you to put in your best licks for the school."

"Go to it, old man!" Pikey gave him an encouraging thump on the back. "We know you're good for it. Run their legs off!"

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THE HOME FORUM

La Fromagerie

MONSIEUR PIERRE was well-named—though he had a second name, but we children never knew it; he was indeed stony: stony of heart and stony-eyed. "La Fromagerie" was an ancient institution in the little village which strayed along the shore of "Lac Leman," surrounded by vineyards and pine forests. Monsieur Pierre's residence was an old stone building with tiny windows through which the light shone in narrow shafts. Here, he lived alone—a mystery to the children and accepted by the villagers as a splendid human isolation. But his greatest critic (if he had one), would have admitted without hesitation that Monsieur Pierre could make cheese. To us children, cheesemaking, as practised by Monsieur Pierre was as mysterious as the contents of the cauldron of the three witches in "Macbeth." Nevertheless, throughout the Canton de Vaud there were no cheeses like the cheeses of Monsieur Pierre.

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Sometimes we were commissioned to visit "La Fromagerie"—none visited there except on a commercial basis—and then we would enter the dark house with trepidation and stand on the stone flags of the kitchen floor waiting the pleasure of Monsieur Pierre, for—like his cheeses—he never hurried. The cheese cellar was reached by means of a ladder and how well do I remember swinging one foot carefully in the darkness until I felt the next rung of the ladder, and the dank chill air that rose from the cellar with its odorous smell of gruyère and cream cheeses in all stages of maturity.

What light there was came from a very small window but the feeble rays filtering through ancient cobwebs only accentuated the eeriness and enveloped Monsieur Pierre with a mantle of mist which made it very easy to place him in a fairy story but in which he was not the fairy!

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All round the cellar were shelves gray with age and rotting with damp. On these were the cheeses with furrowed and mildewed rinds. Beneath the rotting rind of one of Monsieur Pierre's cheeses was a creamy substance which would please the palate of the most discriminating epicurean. Almost reverently he would pick them up and study them carefully. He knew the tastes of all his best customers and silently he would pass from one cheese to another until he found what he considered acceptable to the pur-chaser.

Fascinated, we would watch him as he slouched from one shelf to another. He was in complete harmony with his cheeses; his grey beard was damp with earthy moisture and his face was without color. A little black cap covered a bald spot on the top of his head. He seemed to "do" things without apparent motion; one does not think of



'The Last Load,' From Wood Block Print by Helen Rhodes

On Etna

The track winds down to the clear stream.

To cross the sparkling shadows; there

The cattle love to gather, on their way

To the high mountain-pastures, and to stay,

Till the rough cow-herds drive them past,

Knee-deep in the cool ford; for 'tis the last

Of all the woody, high, well-water'd dell's

On Etna; and the beam

Of noon is broken there by chestnut-boughs

Down its steep verdant sides; the air is freshen'd by the leaping stream,

which throws,

External showers of spray on the moss'd roots

Of trees, and veins of turf, and long dark shoots

Of ivy-plants, and fragrant hanging bells

Of hyacinths, and on late anemones,

That muffle its wet banks; but glade,

And stream, and sward, and chestnut-trees,

End here; Etna beyond, in the broad glare

Of the hot noon, without a shade,

Slope behind slope, up to the peak, lies bare;

The peak, round which the white clouds play. —Matthew Arnold.

Back to the Old Homestead

We came back to the Homestead now with a full sense of our proprietorship. It was entirely ours and it was waiting for us. Father was at the gate, it is true, but he was here this time merely as care-taker, as supervisor of the garden—our garden.

His first act was to lead us out to the garden, where orderly beds of springing vegetables testified to his care. "I didn't do anything about the flowers," he confessed rather shame-faced, "I'm no good at that kind of work."

As the days went by I discovered that father's heart clung to the old place. He loved to spend his days upon it. He was comfortable in his own little cottage, but it seemed too small and too "sick" for him. He liked our trees and lawn and barn, and I was glad to have him continue his supervision of them. They gave him something to think about, something to do.

He spent most of each day tinkering around the barn, overseeing the garden, or resting on the back porch where mother used to sit and look out on the valley. On Sunday he came in to supper, and afterward called for "The Sweet Story of Old," and "The Palace of the King." He listened in silence, a blin in his dreamy eyes, for the past returned on the wings of these sons.

Nobly considerate in his attitude toward Zulime, he seemed to understand perfectly her almost childish ways in the possession of a nest of her own. He never came to a meal without invitation, though he was seldom without the invitation. For Zulime was fond of him and had only one point of contention with him: "I wish you wouldn't wear your working clothes about the street," she said—and artfully added, "You are so handsome when you are in your Sunday suit, I wish you would wear it all the time."

He smiled with pleasure, but replied: "I'd look fine hoeing potatoes in my Sunday suit, wouldn't I?" Nevertheless he was mindful of her request and always came to dinner in, at worst, his second best.

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Commonplace to others, our rude homestead grew in beauty and significance to us. Day by day we sat on our front porch, and watched the clouds of blossoms thicken. If we walked in our garden we felt the creative loam throbbing beneath our feet. Each bird seemed as proud of the place as we. Each insect was in a transport of activity.

Into the radiant white of the cherry blossoms, impetuous green shoots (new generations) appeared as if in feverish haste, unwilling to await the passing of the flowers. The hills to the south were soaring bubbles of exquisite green vapor, dashed with amber and pink and red. Each morning the shade of the maple trees deepened, and on the lawn the dandelions opened, sowing with pieces of gold the velvet of the sward. The songs of the robin, the catbird, and the thrush became more confident, more prolix until, at last, the drab and angular little village was transfigured into celestial beauty by the heavenly light and melody of completed spring.

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Hamlin Garland, in "A Daughter of the Middle Border."

On the Madagascar Coast

The first stage of the journey to Hivondrona, a large straggling village, was without incident, but full of interest. The path was bounded by coco-nut palms and broad-leaved bananas as well as thousands of agaves with long spear-shaped prickly leaves; nearer the sea stretched unbroken lines of pandanus, and everywhere the pure white flowers of orchids relieved the monotony of the dark foliage. Flocks of small green and white paroquets, green pigeons, scarlet cardinal birds, and occasionally beautiful sun-birds, with metallic colors of green, brown and yellow flashed overhead, while butterflies and other insects crossed the path at every moment. The arrangements for passing the night at this village were primitive but pleasant.

Next morning the journey was resumed for some distance by sea means of dug-outs. These are hollowed out of trunks of trees, and having no keels are crazy craft requiring skilful handling. In the shallow water grew gigantic arum lilies bearing flowers more than a foot in length. After covering a considerable distance by water the journey on land was resumed, the path running close to the sea. Hundreds of little red crabs, about three inches long, were taking their morning bath, or watching at the mouth of their holes, down which they dived instantaneously. One or more species of the Madagascan crabs has one of its pincers enormously enlarged, so that it is the same size as the carapace, while the other claw is quite rudimentary. This great arm the little creature carries held up in a ludicrous, threatening manner as if defying all enemies.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

"I don't care for public opinion. I speak my mind," said Secretary of War Weeks, in an interview on Wednesday, in the course of which he allied himself definitely on the side of those who would annul the Eighteenth Amendment, and obliterate prohibition from the statute books by so amending the Volstead Act as to permit the general sale of light wines and beer. Having made this manly declaration of his independence of public opinion, he went on wholly to annul its value by saying, "I see in the times a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment. In my opinion candidates who favor amendments to the Volstead Act are sure of election."

Now what has happened to Secretary Weeks is what there is danger may happen to many public men who think to advance their political fortunes by allying themselves with that particular phase of public opinion which for the moment they think is in the ascendant. He has been deluded by a purely manufactured "public sentiment" which does not represent the opinion of law-abiding and home-loving Americans.

It has been apparent for some months that the liquor interests have been conducting a systematic campaign to make it appear that there is in the United States no honest determination to abide by the constitutional Amendment, and by the law duly enacted by Congress to give it effect. The newspapers have been fed with stories of the widespread violation of the Volstead Act. Covetous people have been regaled with narratives, mostly fictitious, of the prodigious profits made by bootleggers, and, as a result, thousands of young men have been deluded into taking up that particular branch of crime. The effort has been made to put prohibition in a comic light, and the violation of the law depicted wholly as a joke. The fact that a man with unlimited means and no conscience whatsoever has been able to violate this law, as he could almost any other law, has been set forth all over the land as evidence that the law is unfit, rather than that the man himself, regardless of his money, should be punished.

All this has been done in pursuance of a carefully planned conspiracy on the part of those who once made enormous fortunes by catering to an abnormal appetite of humanity, and who hope to see the time of their great prosperity and of resultant general adversity restored. What they want to do is to make the weak-kneed politician, of the sort that Secretary Weeks seems to show himself to be, believe that political advancement is his if he will but ally himself with the forces of outlawry instead of with the forces of law. It is the notorious tendency of office seekers to truckle to any opinion which they think is organized and politically effective. When the Secretary of War declares that opposition to the Volstead Act is a sure path to victory he adopts the shrewdest plan to make congressional candidates yield to the rum-power.

The time is quite ripe for frank speaking on the subject, not merely of the immediate enforcement of the prohibition law, but of the attitude of public servants, holding offices under the Constitution, who do not scruple to evade the plain provisions of the Constitution in their daily life, and to advocate its emasculation in their public utterances. The time is here when statesmen at Washington and public officials of lesser degree should have notice served upon them that the Amendment which was written into the Constitution, after more than sixty years of agitation, which gave effect nationally to a policy that locally had been adopted by a vast majority of the people of the United States, must not be violated by them unless they are willing to admit themselves false to their oaths of office and take the consequences. The people have been quiescent while this monstrous conspiracy against the most vital reform which has come over the land since the abolition of slavery has been permitted to develop, and to spread and to assume such proportions that it actually menaces the maintenance of the prohibition law and threatens the re-enforcement of the autocratic political power of the saloon.

The policy of the wets is at present to assume what they would call a sweet reasonableness. They talk of light wines and beer, knowing perfectly well that when the nose of that camel is once in the tent, the whisky bloated body will overwhelm the whole structure. They pretend to believe that the return of the saloon can be avoided if the sale of drinks is limited only to these beverages, which they are pleased to call innocuous; but no sane man will ignore the fact that every saloonkeeper of the past wishes to become a saloonkeeper again and to that end is enlisted in this conspiracy, and furthermore that the greatest menace of the saloon in its palmiest days was due to the brewers who furnished the capital for saloonkeepers, who studded the best street corners of every city with their resorts of crime, and who flooded the nation with their deleterious product. The plea that light wines and beer are to be restored would be fundamentally vicious if it were true. They themselves are bad enough. But it is the more vicious in the fact that they are to be used merely to open the way for the ardent spirits that sap the very life of the Nation.

In one sense Secretary Weeks has done service by coming frankly forward to ally himself with those who would annihilate the prohibition policy of the Nation. He occupies a seat in the Cabinet. He attracts attention to the attitude of the men high in the Government of the United States. The people may fairly ask to what extent he speaks for those with whom he is associated, and how far the poison with which he sought to inoculate the boys of the Pennsylvania Military College, which with singular irony conferred upon him that day the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, has spread among those with whom he is officially associated.

Secretary Weeks Goes "Wet"

DURING the last decade the people of Norway have made some interesting attempts at solving social problems by state legislation. Their laws concerning minimum wages, insurance against industrial accidents and unemployment, old-age pensions, employment agencies, child welfare, woman's rights, sanitary dwellings, farm credits, co-operatives, trusts, prohibition, and strike arbitration, are in advance of those adopted by many of the larger countries

which claim to be in the vanguard of civilization. Having a small and homogeneous population, of which but a fraction of 1 per cent is illiterate, as compared with 60 per cent in certain parts of southeastern Europe, Norway is well qualified as a social experiment station.

When initiating legislation for official settlement of labor disputes, the Norwegians were benefited by the example of similar legislation in Australia, another country able to boast of a high degree of popular intelligence. In both the extreme north and the extreme south, it was the laboring class that first demanded public adjudication of its conflicts with employers, but in Norway the workingmen later joined the capitalists in opposing compulsory arbitration of all disputes, proposed by the Government in the interest of public welfare. For years the most bitter political battles were fought over this question, and the existing law, adopted in 1915, is a compromise. It divides conflicts between Capital and Labor into two classes: those arising from different interpretations of existing contracts, and those due to opposing interests when new contracts are to be entered into.

For the first class the law compels arbitration by a special Labor Court, composed of five members, of which the King names the president and the employers and the labor unions two each. The president must have the qualifications of a judge on the Supreme Court, and the judgments of the court have the final force of a decree by the highest tribunal in the land. Violations of the law are punishable by fines up to 25,000 kroner, and both employers and the organized employees are equally liable. Neither strikes nor lockouts are tolerated when based on differences of opinion as to the meaning of signed agreements.

Disputes based on conflicting interests when new contracts are to be signed, such as rates of wages, working hours, and other conditions of employment, are not subject to compulsory arbitration, but before leading to cessation of work they must be submitted to attempted official mediation. For this purpose the King appoints a state mediator and six district deputies, assigned to an equal number of local regions. When a conflict threatens to cause cessation of work, either the state mediator or a district mediator must be notified. If he estimates that cessation of work will injure public welfare, as in the case of strikes in transportation or other branches of the public service, he has the right to prohibit both strikes and lockouts until mediation has been tried. If he issues such prohibition, he must proceed with attempts at mediation at once. This he should do, at first, through personal interviews with both parties, and if they fail, he may organize, with the consent of both sides, a mediation board with himself as chairman and one member designated by each party. This board can require presentation of all records and facts useful for a complete elucidation of the situation, but it cannot require testimony under oath. If these attempts at mediation fail to accomplish results within ten days, either side can demand that official interference cease. Within four days cessation of work becomes legal, either through lockout or strike. Conciliation may be tried by the official mediator even when he does not deem it necessary to issue prohibition against a cessation of work.

During the war temporary amendments to the law were adopted instituting compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes, and under this provision important conflicts in mines and railroads were settled in 1916. In 1920, a machinists' strike was averted and no less than forty-eight other labor disputes were adjudicated by courts of arbitration, but though the validity of the law was extended twice after the war for a year at a time, it was finally rejected in 1921 in the upper House by a vote of 45 to 40. In the final instance both Capital and Labor wished to preserve their liberty of action. The public at large has to suffer the consequences.

THE action of one of the larger motion picture companies of the United States, in distributing a film designed to show the advantages of speculating in vacant city lots by investors of small means, raises the question of how far the producers of motion pictures are justified in exploiting the film theater for advertising purposes, and whether speculation in unproductive land is something that, under present conditions, should be encouraged. Various motion pictures have been exhibited for the purpose of advertising certain private industries, but their reception has not indicated that the public wishes to have advertisements mixed with its amusements, and a continuance of this abuse will doubtless result in a further decrease in attendance at the picture theaters. No reputable manager of a theater for the spoken drama would think of putting advertising matter into a play, and the motion picture producers err greatly if they take the attitude that their patrons will not resent the exploitation of the screen for pushing commercial interests.

The attempt to induce people with small savings to invest in vacant city or suburban lots would appear to be the least justifiable kind of advertising in which the picture producers have engaged. Home building and home owning are eminently desirable, and any movement to that end should meet with cordial encouragement. In many cases land development enterprises have served a most useful purpose, in aiding in the erection of homes to be

paid for in installments. One of the chief causes of the prevailing high rents for all kinds of housing accommodations is the lack of capital for would-be builders. Many millions of dollars are annually invested in vacant lots on which their owners are unable to build. If this money were used through building-loan societies, or some other agency, in the erection of new dwellings, it would materially help to relieve the scarcity of homes.

Investment in house-building gives employment to labor. Money used in buying vacant lots for a possible rise in value employs no one, and, to the extent that the lots are kept idle in the hope of higher prices in the future, checks construction and lessens the demand for labor, both in the building trades and in the industries producing the varied materials entering into houses or apartments. It is true that some great fortunes have been made by persons who were able to buy and hold unused land until the growth of population made it immensely valuable. These are the exceptions, and the lure of their example should not induce people with small savings to put their money into what is in most cases purely a speculative investment.

NO GAME is worth playing, or worth watching, for that matter, when all the advantage or all the odds are on one side. In the great game of American politics as it has been played thus far this year, or until quite recently, the scoring has been done almost entirely by what are called the Progressive Republican forces. But a slight though possibly somewhat important change in the preliminary contests has taken place with the action of the Republican voters in the states of Maine and Minnesota, where candidates classed as the allies of the "Old Guard" have won apparently easy victories. The result lends zest and spice to what many may have supposed would be a featureless and uneventful pre-election campaign for control of the admittedly Republican states in the gubernatorial and congressional elections.

Republican estimates are that the renomination of Senator Hale in Maine and of Senator Kellogg in Minnesota assures the return of both these veterans to the United States Senate. Maine Republican party lines have not been much threatened by disaffection or by the assaults of so-called Progressives. Maine usually takes its politics undiluted, preferring the old and well-known brands, either Democrat or Republican, and having little to do with those candidates who cannot qualify under one or the other of the established standards. In Minnesota the situation is somewhat different. Normally Republican, the political forces of the State have been more or less disorganized by the proponents of that brand of non-partisanship recommended by the Nonpartisan League. The same influences which have been so strong in both Wisconsin and North Dakota have been felt in Minnesota politics for years. Indeed, it has been regarded as somewhat strange that the league has not gained greater strength in the agricultural communities of central and northern Minnesota, where economic conditions are almost identical with those of North Dakota.

But party lines in Minnesota and Wisconsin are quite thoroughly established. The dissension in Wisconsin has not been caused by an increasing adherence to the tenets of the Nonpartisan League, though the election of the present Governor of that State was no doubt dictated by the Nonpartisans. The division there is between Republicans of the La Follette and anti-La Follette schools, and the hope of future success of the La Follette faction, as well as the hope of the Nonpartisans, so-called, is in an alliance against the old-line Republicans.

One would hardly expect to see the Republican voters of Minnesota defeat Frank B. Kellogg for renomination, any more than it would be expected that Senator Knute Nelson would be retired if he should again seek re-election. And so it seems there is little to boast about, and little to regret, in the results which have been acclaimed as "Old Guard" victories. The result is hardly more significant than that in a township in a county of northwestern Wisconsin which for many years returned a Democratic vote of between 275 and 300 and a Republican vote of 1. Probably now, as then, there is very little interest in the result of the election in that town. The result in Maine and Minnesota might have been almost as safely forecast.

AN INNOVATION, which is not altogether an innovation, is announced by Ohio State University. It is the definite rearrangement of its college courses to conform to a four-quarter college year system, a departure from the long-established two-semester plan covering a period of nine months. Thus the middle west, which may be said to embrace Ohio, has pointed what may prove to be the way which schools and colleges in all parts of the United States may ultimately follow. Of course the intensive method in education has, in effect, been adopted by many of the larger colleges and universities already. The summer schools have made possible the pursuit of studies in special branches, and have given the opportunity to make up credits and endings in which additional study has been required. But Ohio has gone far beyond this in actually combining the four-year courses into the regular college work of three years. It is an important and probably a wise step, the results of which will soon be apparent.

Perhaps those who have given thought to such matters have been slow to realize the importance of some such action as that which has just been taken. There is no very good reason why the worker at twenty, for instance, should cease his study during three months of the year simply because custom has made such an extended period of rest or idleness appear reasonable or excusable. Students who have reached college are ac-

customed to intensive application, and they look forward, most of them, to years of almost continuous activity. It is an indefensible method, it would seem, which provides the opportunity to rest in order that a "good star" may be possible. Youth is neither weary nor weak. The urge is for study and activity. The prospect of gaining a full year in this preparatory period should be an incentive to renewed effort, an encouragement to those who may be inclined to regard four years as too long a period to be devoted to non-productive effort.

The workers of the world are learning to understand that the greatest joys of life are in purposeful activity, and not in half-hearted time-service. The college boys and girls are learning this, and it will be strange if they do not, before long, insist that they be permitted to pursue their work uninterruptedly, just as those engaged in the active pursuits of business and in the professions pursue their work throughout the year. There is time enough for play, and play is always enjoyed all the more when the allotted task is finished. The best preparation for activity is activity. There is great advantage in a running start.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to Mr. W. L. McKinstry, Treasurer of British Honduras and member of the Legislative Council of that colony, there is at present a certain agitation, having for its object the confederation of the British West Indies, while a further step of a more adventurous character presents itself on the distant horizon in the shape of a political union with the Dominion of Canada. There are, on the face of it, several serious obstacles to the carrying out of these projects, not the least of them being stated, to be the exceedingly inadequate means of communication between the various islands. As to the other and larger subject, already a tiny step has been taken in the shape of a conference held at Trinidad, when the bringing to existence of a uniform customs tariff was debated. In regard to this political union with Canada, there is already established a mutual preferential tariff between Canada and the West Indies, while another link in the proposed connecting chain is the Canadian Merchantile Marine, which has maintained a more or less regular service between the Dominion and the islands for some time past.

STRANGE as the assertion may appear at first sight, there is probably no class of the community to which the development of radio broadcast will come as a greater blessing and a greater boon than that of farming, more especially to those individuals who carry on their agricultural pursuits in the frozen regions of the North, where all nature is within the grip of winter for at least half of the year. Mr. A. H. Morse, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, has made the statement that "one of the most important results will be that within a few months 500,000 square miles of territory now regarded as isolated will become an attractive territory" by reason of the radio. No longer will the farmer be cut off from reasonable mental refreshment and recreation unless he drives 50 miles to the nearest decent-sized town to obtain it. He will have grand opera, song, sermon, concerts by the world's most famous bands, brought over the thousand of miles or more of space right into his very sitting room. How long will it be, one ponders, before one of mother's sheets will be requisitioned by the family to be hung up on the wall, on which will be presented, "wirelessly," the latest favorite "movie"?

HAPPILY the tariff war between Spain and France has come to an end. Nothing could be more deplorable than the protracted commercial hostility which strained the relations of both nations to the breaking point and put a check on the development of trade that may carry its mark for years to come. It is many months now since engines that dragged their heavy cars through the valleys of the Pyrenees ceased to run, and ships that carried the oranges of Seville and the products of the fruit gardens of Spain first lay silent at their quays or plowed their way to immeasurable distances in the hope of saving at least some part of the industries affected. It may take many months more to restore trade to normal. But peace reigns supreme with the remedy that has been found to a condition of affairs that not only disrupted the trade of the Iberian peninsula and the territory on the other side of the mountains, but also immensely increased the seriousness of the food problem with which one-half of Europe is confronted today.

ONE would hardly have thought there was room for wrangling over the definition of "Lord's Day." Such conundrums as "How old is Ann?" and "Why is a mouse when it spins?" are known to everybody, and now it would appear that "When is the Lord's Day?" will have to be added to the list of such questions. That is to say, if we are to accept the views of no less a person than an astronomer hailing from Victoria, B. C. Recent police court proceedings in British Columbia have once more brought the Lord's Day Observance Act to the fore and before the litigation is finished, it may end up in the Privy Council of England. Legal authorities back to the Stuarts were quoted by counsel defending the accused in the case, while more modern opinion was contained in the evidence given by Dr. J. S. Plasker, a government astronomer, who stated that the definition of "Lord's Day" in the act conveyed no meaning to him as an astronomer.

VIENNA is exporting tunes. The war left little of the former Austrian Empire, and that little which clusters about the once gay capital is a curious uneconomic entity, lacking factories for its produce and produce for its factories. But the light operas which have made the city famous for half a century were never so bright and never so popular with the outside world as at present. Not only in America and Great Britain are they sung, but the Germans hum Viennese tunes, perhaps as a solace to thoughts of reparations; they are played in Cuba and South America, where, curiously enough, the revenue from them is reported to be greater than in the United States. Consequently Viennese composers are well off at present: the world whistles their airs, art redeems lost factories, the exchange of bank notes for music notes goes on.